



OFFICIAL NUMBER

Volume IX

JUNE, 1902

No. 9

The
Club Woman

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Club.

The Story
of the
Sixth
Biennial

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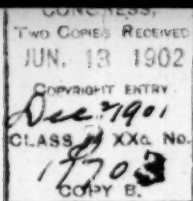
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THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, of the Massachusetts State Federation and of the United States Daughters of 1812

Volume IX

BOSTON, JUNE, 1902

No. 9

Helen M. Winslow, Editor and Publisher

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We cannot send back numbers. If any subscriber does not receive her CLUB WOMAN promptly she should notify us the same month. Otherwise we cannot be responsible for it.

The Editor especially requests that readers will refrain from personal letters, soliciting advice or information not directly connected with her business. Owing to her enormous necessary correspondence it is impossible to answer them.

Address

THE CLUB WOMAN.

91 Bedford Street, Room 10,

Boston.

EDITOR'S ADDRESS, SHIRLEY CENTRE, MASS.

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NOTES.

Make your prettiest bow to President Denison.

To say it was the finest biennial is saying a great deal; but at least none surpassed it.

Please notice that the CLUB WOMAN can and will make as good an offer to the G. F. W. C., whose official organ it still is, as any other periodical possibly can. Why not stand by a good thing when you have it?

NOTICE.

Owing to the lack of interest in club work during the summer months, as well as to the state of the editor's health, we shall not publish any numbers of the CLUB WOMAN during July and August. Club work is almost entirely suspended during hot weather, and club women, for the most part, leave home and seek "pastures new." For four summers the publisher of this periodical has stuck closely to her desk for the sake of publishing her—and your—paper. In consequence of overwork she is now almost a physical wreck and must, imperatively, have complete rest for two months. She is convinced from nearly five years' experience that ten months is all the club women demand for the issue of a club paper, a conviction shared in by leading club women—those who prize the CLUB WOMAN most highly during the club season. The subscriptions of all who subscribed for twelve months will be moved forward to cover that time, but after this year we shall, probably, follow the custom of the educational and some other journals and publish only ten months in the year. The September number will be out promptly and with improved features, so that all our old friends will welcome it and hosts of new subscribers will come in. Read our offer to club women on the next page.

The CLUB WOMAN has received a catalogue of lantern slides from the Saginaw Art Club. They now have a very complete collection illustrating the architecture, sculpture and painting of all the European nations. They have also sets covering the art of Egypt and India. Many of these slides have been made especially for the Saginaw Art Club, which makes the collection very valuable for the use of art and literary societies. As the club only uses a small portion of their slides in their current work they have concluded to rent those not in use to other clubs. Full information with catalogue of slides on any desired subject can be obtained by writing to Mrs. C. E. Powell, 1009 Hancock street, Saginaw, W. S. Mich.

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"THE MELLOWING OF OCCASION."



WITH this number we shall close the ninth volume of the CLUB WOMAN. From the beginning, in 1897, we have tried hard to give the club women of America a clean, high-minded, up-to-date journal and, allowing us to be the modest judge, we have not been beaten by any other publication along the same lines. In saying this we base our remarks on the thousands of testimonials which have come to this office from the most prominent women in all parts of the country.

It remains to be seen whether we are to be supported next year as well as we have been in the past. We believe we are. We believe the club women of this country are not going to be taken unawares by any new claimant for the honor of being "the mouth-piece of the women's clubs," nor the flaunting assurances that "at last" we are to have a periodical designed especially for club women. At last? For goodness sake, what have you had? What has the CLUB WOMAN been? If the "Open Arena" wasn't a "mouth-piece," what was it? Women who ignore the existence of the CLUB WOMAN for the past five years argue their own lack of knowledge of what has been going on in the club field.

The CLUB WOMAN is still the official organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and will continue to be for the next two years at least. In order to prove that we are still alive and able to demonstrate our own ability to fill that field, we will make as good an offer to the G. F. W. C., or to the clubs direct, as can be made by any other publication for women. This in a financial

sense, of course; in a journalistic sense we feel confident of our field and of your confidence in us. Read our plain offer as to dollars and cents.

We have a large club circulation now, but of course there is room for a larger. What we especially want is that individual members of clubs shall take the CLUB WOMAN. You need it in your homes. Every individual club woman needs it and a little work on the part of club officials will stimulate this sort of subscription. It will be a good way to earn money for your club, to help us reach the 100,000 circulation mark.

We shall discontinue for July and August, believing the interest will only be stimulated by such a proceeding and that when we begin again in September the club women will appreciate its value to them as never before. In the fall we shall put in several improvements, adding an editor or two, the details of which we do not care to speak at length now. And then we shall confidently expect you to demonstrate to us that the CLUB WOMAN is what you want.

The editor has worn herself out in your service, that she might give the club women of this country the best club paper ever published. She is forced to stop now and take a complete rest for two months in order to go on giving you the best club paper of a thoroughly national character in the world. There are good state and sectional organs, but this is national as befits the official organ.

Will she be supported by the rank and file of American club women? I believe she will. The club women of the United States are too loyal not to support their own especial and official organ.

THE CLUB WOMAN

(THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE G. F. W. C.)

is prepared to duplicate any offer of profit-sharing with the women's clubs of this country, which can be made by any other women's publication.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

First—When our circulation reaches 50,000, we will pay 25 per cent of our profits to the treasurer of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, for the sole use of that Organization.

Second—When our circulation reaches 75,000, we will pay to each club 25 cents on every subscriber we then hold from its membership rolls.

Third—When our circulation reaches 100,000, we will pay to each club 50 cents on every subscriber we then have from their membership list.

N. B.—The above holds good for every organization for which we are or may be the official organ.

Do the club women of America want to take advantage of this offer? If so, names of subscribers should be sent as fast as possible up to January, 1903.

Remember, single subscriptions, \$1.00 a year; to clubs of five or more, 75 cents each.

P. S.—The Treasurer and Auditor of the G. F. W. C. may have the privilege of examining our books annually.

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THE SIXTH BIENNIAL.



California flowers in the most lavish profusion, handsomely gowned women with faces that suggested the best of America's feminine intellect, brilliant speeches and hearty applause—these were the features that distinguished the first open session of the sixth biennial at Los Angeles May 1.

Never have Eastern and Northern women seen such a magnificent display of flowers. In front of the great organ callas were banked, and clusters of callas were fastened to the ends of the seats. Papyrus and tropical foliage were used in abundance and the lavish display of flowers called forth words of admiration from the Eastern guests. Over the organ were festooned lengths of yellow satin ribbon, symbolic of the golden state, and yellow was introduced here and there by means of wild mustard blossoms. Ten thousand callas transformed the face of the choir loft into a six-foot high hedge of green and white and old gold. Fronds of clump palm filled the circular embrasures set high up in the walls, and half revealed clusters of lilies mingled with maidenhair. The Stars and Stripes, curtaining two upper windows, lent their bright colors to the background. Three score silken banners of pale blue, white, purple, orange and green, swinging from slender poles and bearing the name of a state, dotted the assemblage, each denoting the part of the world from which the delegates surrounding it had come. Ropes of smilax connected every pillar. To crown all, just before the opening of the convention birch-bark baskets of lilies-of-the-valley and orange blossoms were brought in armfuls and one of these fragrant souvenirs was given to each club president in the audience.

Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe presided, and with her on the platform were other officers of the G. F. W. C., with Gov. Gage and the mayor of Los Angeles. Mrs. Lowe called the convention to order and Mrs. Chester P. Dorland opened the meeting with an invocation, after which Gov. Henry T. Gage welcomed the women on behalf of the state of California. He said:

Woman's moral and intellectual influence over man from the cradle to the sepulchre is now universally acknowledged to be a necessary factor in civilization and in the best types of government.

As man is taught and directed in his home life, so, generally speaking, does he aspire to attain the same ideals when ushered into the wider and less sympathetic industrial world and brought into contact with his struggling fellowmen. There, in the busy life, oftentimes meeting ungenerous rivalry and competition, many fall by the wayside, forgetting in that severe ordeal the beautiful and benevolent principles which pleasant homes, presided over by good women, have always inculcated and inspired. But most of those who, having conquered their more selfish feelings, have adopted those wise home precepts, have risen to be, and remain, honored and illustrious examples of what woman's life and teachings can achieve.

Because woman's active life has been restricted in early ages by feudal laws and customs and in modern times by narrow opinions which, through heredity, have outlived those dead and useless laws and customs, the progress of enlightenment has been much retarded; and the improvement of the moral and intellectual status of modern society has not been commensurate with its material advancement.

The industrial and mechanical age in which we live requires,

as much as ever before, the refining and educating work of woman. It, in fact, demands that her energies should have wider scope; that their range should extend, not only to the confines of contented homes, but also to every branch of art, science and philosophy, in order that she may be able to grasp, and with her keen and subtle intuitions solve, the sociological problems which vex and perplex humanity. To study and interpret the psychology of personal and national life and to guide the morals, manners and customs by her refining example and chastening criticism, eminently constitute much of woman's ideal work.

The individual labors of women, while good and necessary in themselves, should be supplemented by organized co-operation of educated ladies who have the means and opportunity of carrying on the grand work of human improvement.

While women have, by single, constant and unselfish labor, done much toward bringing society to its present high stage of progress and have adorned history with illustrious names known to every art and science; and while their sublime work of moral education has been displayed in schools and colleges and in the noble development of the humane emotions in hospitals and amid the carnage of the battlefield—signally exhibited upon our recent battlefields under the sacred red cross—still the good already achieved, however great and justly renowned, can be and should be made more effective by systematic effort and club co-operation.

When woman's work is stimulated by organized endeavor and is bounded by no limits of nationality, the harsh hates and jealousies of man may yet bend to her gentle, benign power, and a future generation in close fraternity may acknowledge humanity's full debt to woman's virtues and to woman's labors in an era of universal peace, so beautifully alluded to by the poet Tennyson as the epoch

"When the war drum throbs no longer and the battleflags are furled

In the parliament of man—the federation of the world."

Gratified that you have selected our great state and this beautiful city as the place for holding your deliberations, and expressing to you the heartfelt pleasure which you have afforded in honoring us as our guests, I bid you, on behalf of the people of our state, a most sincere welcome.

Mayor M. P. Snyder followed with an ably delivered address of welcome on behalf of Los Angeles. He said:

The heroic men of history have achieved greatness generally through deeds of violent courage, and less often by great intellectual accomplishments. Women of past times have won comparatively few records on the tablet of fame, owing to the limitations set about them by false conditions of society.

But with the progress of humanity toward ideal civilization has come the broader education of woman and opportunity for her to display all the great qualities which she possesses equally with man.

I believe that the future reader of history will be thrilled with admiration, not only for the heroic acts of courageous men but especially for the marvelous achievements of gentle women.

It is with a deep feeling of reverence that I stand before this representative gathering of American women. For it is the women of this nation that have given us a race that in a century and a quarter has civilized a continent and made "freedom" a word understood throughout the world.

This convention is a monument to the laudable ambition of women to secure a place in worldly affairs where she can be a powerful factor in making mankind better.

I do not believe that it is a selfish motive that gives such ambition to you. You are not assembled here solely to promote the interests of your own sex. I look over this assemblage and I am persuaded that every woman here believes that the widening of her sphere of influence is advisable more for the benefit of her husband or son or brother than for her own welfare.

Los Angeles is proud to entertain this sixth biennial convention

of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Adorned in her holiday garb she offers to you her heartiest hospitality. She has been bedecked with fluttering banners to add to her attractiveness and make her more pleasing in your sight. Before you she will marshal her pageant of flowers to express her gladness at being your hostess.

I trust that the different features of La Fiesta de las Flores will express more adequately to you our desire to signalize your visit with us than do my few words today. Los Angeles is boastful of her hospitality; and never has she made a more sincere endeavor to properly receive her guests.

May your deliberations be productive of large results. Through your earnest and noble efforts in her behalf, may the woman wage-earner have her burden lightened. May your discussion on the condition of public affairs lead to much-needed reforms. In brief, it is my earnest hope that your convention will be a glorious success.

Again I say, Los Angeles is proud to receive you. As mayor of the city it is my pleasant privilege to deliver her word of welcome. Gladly I perform my part and say: "Greeting! A happy and profitable visit! And after your duties are completed, a safe return to 'Home, Sweet Home!'"

Mrs. Kate Bulkley, state president of the California Federation, was the next president. She greeted the delegates in the name of the California clubs, saying:

In the name of the California club women I bid you welcome. We have looked forward for two years with pleasant anticipations to your coming, and now that you are here happiness is ours. We are glad that you have accomplished that weary journey across the plains and deserts and over mountains and have come to the land of promise and plenty, of sunshine and summer—our California.

The doors of our homes stand open, and when you enter you may be surprised to find greetings awaiting you, not alone from California but from your own home states as well, and even from countries beyond the sea. For this state stands as a federation of people from all places, and new comers to the Mecca are sure to find old friends to welcome them.

California is a country apart, set off from the older centers by chains of mountains. It is a state of vast proportions, with great problems of its own to solve; yet it is intensely interested in those of the world at large.

Though we are somewhat isolated, our horizon is broad. The vast ocean stretches before us and the peoples from the islands of the seas and the countries beyond come to us with their complex civilization and their strange gods. Our state is a highway from east to west and is therefore controlled by unusual conditions. Gladly then we welcome you who bring to us the best sentiments and the most advanced thought upon the social questions of the day.

All questions which have been yours to consider are likely to be ours in a greater or less degree, and we shall doubtless be able to apply all that your varied experience has taught.

Our needs seem to reach out in endless ramifications and our experience to be very limited. We shall, therefore, sit at your feet and listen, and we shall learn much that is valuable and much that will be helpful in our small effort for the advancement and general well-being of our clubs.

This is what your coming means to us. To you we can offer only our most open-hearted hospitality. You will gain in the coming far more than it is within our power to give. It is from association with each other that your most bountiful harvest will be gathered. For from natural interchange of thought, from observation of another's experience, from comparison of working plans, a great good may be inspired. To plan for the future is the obvious duty of the present. What then could be more appropriate than such a convention of intelligent women brought together to compare and devise methods of helpfulness for mutual improvement and for the advancement of education?

It would seem, however, that the advancement of education need no longer be a source of anxiety, when the generous rich all over the world by their munificent gifts are placing it within the reach of all. In the history of mankind education has never been so general. The seats of learning are free and their gifted leaders untiring and unselfish in giving them garnered wisdom to all who have leisure to accept it.

But education to us means more than book learning. It means a practical application of such knowledge as will insure growth of power that shall enable us to draw the best from life. The dissemination of this kind of knowledge seems to be the inevitable work of woman's organizations.

The interests of this convention then will naturally center around the reports of the committees, where we shall learn the best methods for the betterment of the surroundings of the poor who are too busy in the struggle for existence to help themselves, for the improvement of industrial conditions, for the encouragement of good government and, above all, for better homemaking and a more intelligent care and development of children. In short, the best methods of raising the standard of living, both for ourselves and for others, to make us more worthy of this beautiful world in which God has placed us to grow.

With each passing year new conditions will naturally confront us. Much has been accomplished but more remains to be done. We never shall have finished, neither shall we be discouraged. Skill comes with practice and strength from training, and each succeeding year of the Federation will see both skill and strength developed until we shall have attained to the thoroughness, simplicity and unity that will enable us to brush aside everything that stands in our way or impedes our efforts for the betterment of humanity.

"Strength united is stronger." So California, among the youngest of your children, will work in unity and harmony with you to advance the high aims and ideals of this great Federation.

Then welcome, dear sisters and comrades, because of what you have accomplished in the past and for the stimulus and hope you inspire in the future. But more than all welcome for the joy your presence brings us and the sweet memories you revive of the homes of our fathers and the days of our childhood.

And further even than this, we would welcome you not only as guests bringing to us a delightful atmosphere of earlier association, but as guests who would linger until at length you would be persuaded to make your home with us. California "walks with both hands full of gifts" which we would share with you, for

"Here no hungry winter congeals our blood like the rivers,
Here no stony ground provokes the wroth of the farmers;
Smoothly the plowshare runs through the soil, as a keel through the water.

All the year round the orange groves are in bloom, and grass grows More in a single night than in a whole Canadian summer.

Here, too, the lands may be had for the asking, and forests of timber,

With a few blows of the ax, are hewn into houses."

Then welcome, once more, dear comrades; welcome once more to our homes.

Mrs. J. E. Cowles spoke for the local biennial board as follows:

Every calla in this building, every bit of mustard, every leaf of smilax, bids you welcome. I assure you we are all alive and delighted to be alive, and were we going to have a biennial next year I think we could "scramble" for places on that board. (Laughter.) The club women who compose this biennial board are pleased to extend to you the greetings of the club women. We have done this work ourselves. We have had a pride in not appealing to any man, so that the club women have prepared this for you.

As you started from your far away homes on the Atlantic coast, north or south, and turned your faces toward the west, as the west has long been beckoning to the east, did you stop to think of the number of weary travelers who started on this journey many years ago, and were called "forty-niners?" Who consumed all the way from weeks to months for the trip, and some of whom never reached this golden land? And now that you are here, with your faces turned to the west, do you appreciate that it is the far east into which you are looking, and the problems which are to be settled by the men and women whose faces are turned that way?

The club women of California are here to welcome to its homes, to Los Angeles, the beautiful Queen City of the Angels, the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Then followed the response by Mrs. Lowe, who said:

There is an old proverb which seems especially fitting upon this occasion—"A hearty welcome makes a royal feast." Then, my friends, the feast that we are here to celebrate indeed will be royal. The men and women of Los Angeles have labored for months in our behalf; they have prepared carefully for our coming, and they have given the finishing touch to their work this morning. And with beautiful kindness they have welcomed us to their city, their homes and their hearts. For months we, the women of the General Federation, have traveled in imagination to this enchanted spot, and we have dwelt upon the success which has attended every biennial in the past, and we have come to Los Angeles prepared to receive and to give more than has ever been chronicled at any previous meeting. We have come with that courage and en-

thusiasm that insures the accomplishment of all things, and the freedom which your welcome gives—makes possible the realization of our highest hopes and at the same time gives to us the assurance that we shall realize our happiest anticipations while enjoying the pleasures you have planned for us.

But let us not forget that a great responsibility is placed upon the women of this convention. The feast has been prepared; you have been made welcome, but the ultimate success depends upon you and me. Every individual woman before me today has to do with the serving of that feast. Every word that will be spoken in this hall will have its effect for good or evil on the work for which we stand pledged before the world. We have said to the world that we come together here to frame noble sentiments for the betterment of the human race, and we come to be strengthened in every good purpose ourselves. To be on the alert, to hear every word that may be spoken, of truth, and to lose no opportunity to republish it and pass it on to others.

Above all things, my friends, let us remember that we are here to untune nobody, but we are here to draw all men after the truth.

To you, dear friends of Los Angeles, what shall I say? I am here to speak on behalf of the General Federation and to express the appreciation for the work you have done, and to thank you for the welcome you have given us; but when I attempt to express this message I am seized with a sense of inadequacy. But believe me, if aught that is good shall come to the women of this convention, or what makes up the result of this convention, it is to you in great measure that the credit belongs. Because it is your work that has made it possible. And we thank you, not alone for your hospitality, but for that broader catholicity of spirit which has been voiced in the press of your city and in the words spoken today in welcoming the principles for which we stand, and for appreciating the great altruistic efforts which have been set in motion by American club women, and whose vibrations are felt from one end of this nation to the other.

I hope, my friends, that you will realize that you have thus given to this convention the suggestions of fairness, justice and liberality which, if adopted, will make the sixth biennial one long to be remembered. Above all things, I hope that we shall be worthy guests, and that we shall leave with you a memory that you may love and cherish long after we have gone.

Fraternal delegates were next introduced by the president and each in turn spoke briefly her words of greeting from sister organizations. Mrs. Blankenberg spoke in behalf of the woman's suffrage movement. Mrs. Larned, of New York, presented the greetings of the National Household Economic Association. Mrs. Schultz spoke in behalf of the National Congress of Mothers, and Mrs. Hellmuth, of New York, represented the National Council of Women.

The convention then turned its attention to business.

The report of Mrs. W. W. Murphy, chairman of the committee on credentials, was voted to the printer without reading. Mrs. Selwyn Douglas, of Oklahoma, as chairman, read the report of the committee on rules and regulations, as follows:

Rule first—A member who has offered a motion or presented a report of a committee shall be first entitled to the floor for debates, and shall also be allowed to close that debate.

Second—With this exception, no member shall speak more than twice to the same question.

Third—In all business meetings speakers shall be limited to three minutes unless time is extended by the unanimous consent of the house.

Fourth—No motion shall be allowed as a question of privilege except a motion relating to the rights and privileges of the Federation or some member of the Federation.

Fifth—The previous question shall be stated by the chair as follows: "It is moved and seconded that debate now cease." The previous question shall be put to vote as follows: "Those in favor of closing the debate," etc.

Sixth—No delegate shall represent more than one club or organization.

Seventh—No proxies shall be allowed.

Eighth—All motions must be in writing, and sent to the recording secretary.

Ninth—The vote on the proposed amendment to Article I., Section 1, and on the proposed amendment to Article II., Section 2, shall be by ballot. Ballots shall be printed so that an "X" inserted in a square preceding the word "yes" or the word "no" shall indicate the vote.

Tenth—In all other meetings time of speakers is not to be extended by requests from the floor.

After the discussion and the adoption of these rules Mrs. Caroline M. Severance, of Los Angeles, who founded the women's club movement in New England, was introduced by Mrs. Lowe and received an enthusiastic ovation. Mrs. Severance read an able paper, concluding with this paragraph and the ensuing original verse:

To you, then, dear comrades of our clubs, dear women of our country and of the world, which is also our country—to you all let me leave my last message of love, faith and entreaty:

"Heirs of the ages, rise! Be bold!
The hour calls for ye; the old
In sin and shame awaits your stroke;
The new, in beauty and in strength,
Forth at your word shall leap, at length,
As in the old time gods awoke!

"Fear not for allies—even now,
With kindred hearts and answering brow,
Unknown they struggle as they can.
As God's great sun and moon look forth,
Mirrored from sea and streams of earth,
So truth and right repeat themselves in man.

"And thus ye shall find helpers meet,
And thus shall God and angels greet
The triumph march of man divine;
O'er the glad earth from shore to shore
The songs of peace unbroken pour,
From all its homes heaven's love-light shine!"

With the reading of announcements the first session of the sixth biennial convention came to a close a few minutes after 5 o'clock.

Although announced as an informal function, the opening of the California state headquarters in the Westminster Hotel proved a quite imposing affair the evening before. The handsome parlors were brightened with huge vases of brilliant hued Shirley poppies, and during the evening the babel of many voices was drowned in strains of popular airs discoursed by the Venetian Women's Orchestra.

Hundreds of guests were greeted at the door with a cordial hand grasp from the members of the reception committee, composed of the State Federation officers: Mrs. Kate A. Bulkley of Oakland, president; Mrs. W. W. Stilson, vice-president-at-large, and Mrs. J. W. Orr, corresponding secretary. The guests comprised women from all over the country.

THE RECEPTION.

THE one great social feature of the week was the reception to delegates at the Woman's Clubhouse at 940 Figueroa street. Under a veritable dome of floral gems, to the accompaniment of soft strains of sweetest music, in an atmosphere of refinement, culture and grace omnipresent in such a commingling of beauty and intellectual worth, Los Angeles woman's clubdom received the nation's visiting daughters. Here, too, was a magnificent floral display on every side, while the letters "G. F. W. C.," formed with carnations and ferns and suspended by hangers of ferns and smilax, greeted visitors from the stage. From chandelier to balcony were streamers of ferns, and everywhere were palms, carnations and smilax.

In the large reception room stood Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe, president of the General Federation; Mrs. A. L. Danskin, its local representative, and Mrs. J. E. Cowles, president of the local board, with their respective boards around them. With Mrs.

Lowe stood Mrs. Denison, Miss Margaret J. Evans, Mrs. Emma A. Fox, Mrs. G. W. Kendrick, Mrs. E. Van Vechten, Mrs. G. H. Noyes, Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter, Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Mrs. W. J. Christie, Mrs. W. F. Coad, Mrs. Anna D. West and others, including the members of the four local clubs, Mrs. W. E. Dunn, Ruskin Art Club; Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, Friday Morning Club; Mrs. W. T. Lewis, Ebell; Mrs. F. E. Prior, of the Wednesday Morning Club and president of the State Federation, Mrs. Kate Bulkley, Mrs. R. J. Burdette and Mrs. R. L. Craig.

In the library were the members of Mrs. Lowe's reception committee, headed by Mrs. Lydia Williams of Minnesota and Mrs. James Sidney Peck of Wisconsin; Mrs. Percy Pennypacker, Texas; Mrs. Edwin Harrison, Missouri; Mrs. Draper Smith, Nebraska; Mrs. A. J. McClatchie, Arizona; Mrs. Charles Hathaway, New Hampshire; Mrs. G. W. Hurd, Kansas; Mrs. Lovell White, California; Mrs. Eva Brandt, Virginia.

In the auditorium Mrs. F. A. Eastman, chairman of the resident introduction committee, received with speakers and former members of the board and former Federation officers.

The committee on reception consisted of Mrs. Rufus H. Heron, assisted by Mrs. C. C. Carpenter and the following prominent club women: Mrs. J. B. Banning, Mrs. Thomas R. Bard, Mrs. J. Ross Clark, Mrs. W. H. Day, Mrs. P. A. Demens, Miss Olivia Esterbrooke, Mrs. S. L. Graham, Mrs. H. Hellman, Mrs. Margaret Hobbs, Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff, Mrs. Scott Helm, Mrs. P. G. Huber, Mrs. Gail B. Johnson, Mrs. Milbank Johnson, Miss Anna Junkin, Mrs. John Kahn, Mrs. F. W. King, Mrs. Homer Laughlin, Mrs. Henry T. Lee, Mrs. Granville MacGowan, Miss Nora Milsap, Mrs. John H. Norton, Mrs. J. H. F. Peck, Mrs. William Pridham, Mrs. Anna W. Myrick, Mrs. H. Newmark, Mrs. Wiloughby Rodman, Mrs. F. K. Rule, Mrs. A. M. Stephens, Miss Neally Stevens, Mrs. Reuben Shetler, Mrs. Cameron E. Thom, Mrs. Hugu Vail, Mrs. Charles E. Viele, Mrs. F. R. Willis, Mrs. C. J. Willett of Pasadena, Mrs. Carrie Wright, Mrs. W. D. Woolwine, Miss Carrie Waddilove.

DURING Thursday morning there were three meetings in Temple B'nai B'rith. At 9 o'clock the advisory council met to discuss matters of a routine nature. The advisory council consists only of the officers of the General Federation and the presidents of State Federations. At 10 o'clock the board of directors met and at 11:30 o'clock there was a meeting of the council which consists of the general officers, the state presidents and the presidents of clubs.

At the meeting of the council a resolution was introduced concerning the divorce laws of the various states. It was proposed to recommend that the state laws on this subject should be made uniform. The council immediately referred the matter to the committee on resolutions. "How does the true club spirit manifest itself?" was the general topic for discussion.

At the first meeting, Mrs. Denison, chairman of the committee on credentials, stated that a secret society had been admitted into the General Federation. As a clause in the constitution and by-laws of the national organization excludes all secret societies from membership, the delegate of this society, Chapter A of the P. E. D., of Salt Lake City, was sent for. It seems that when they made application for membership in the G. F. W. C. they did not send a copy of the constitution and by-laws, as demanded by the Federation laws. The application was received by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. George W. Kendrick, who, in due course of time, sent the society a notification of admission and accepted its dues in regulation form. This action, however, was found unconstitutional, and consequently the board voted, as in the case of the colored club at Milwaukee, to allow the delegate a seat in the

convention, but not to admit the chapter to membership or grant the delegate a vote. The delegate, while much disappointed, withdrew the application and accepted her seat gracefully, attending the meetings throughout the week.

FRIDAY, MAY 2.



THE morning session on Friday lasted only until 10:30 o'clock, when the members adjourned to see the "Fiesta" or floral parade. Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe presided during the greater part of the meeting, and then called Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison to the chair.

Mrs. Joseph Evans Cowles, president of the biennial local board, read her report. She reviewed the history of the club movement in Los Angeles, and outlined in detail the work that the local board had performed in preparation for the biennial meeting. She complimented the numerous committees who had worked so hard for the success of the meeting, and concluded her report with the following:

As a local board we have been most harmonious, not always holding identical views at the start, but manifesting that broad spirit of tolerance which admits the possibility of adjustment of differences. While the work has been arduous and the responsibility almost overpowering at times, the compensations are great; in fact, their adequacy is complete, the nearer we approach the fulfillment of our hopes and our plans.

We lay down the work of a little more than a year with a sense of personal loss, reluctant to sever those relations that have brought us so near one another and the thousands of women of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. We offer you the result of our efforts in your behalf, and calmly await the verdict, confident that whatever may have been the success of biennials in the past, whatever may be the glories of those to come, none other can hold the place in our hearts of the one we have helped to make, the Los Angeles biennial—our biennial.

In her report as recording secretary of the General Federation Mrs. Emma A. Fox gave the main facts concerning the application of the Woman's Era Club of Boston for representation in the Federation. The part of Mrs. Fox's report concerning the color question is as follows:

The application of the Woman's Era Club, of Boston, a club composed entirely or largely of women of the Negro race, has caused so much agitation and there is so much misunderstanding in regard to the action of the board upon the application, that a statement of the facts in the case seems due to the Federation.

The application was presented to the president of the General Federation before the fifth biennial at a time when a club could only be admitted by a majority vote of the board of directors. The dues were sent to the treasurer, and the president of the club was in Milwaukee expecting to be seated in the convention. The application was presented to the board at its meeting in Milwaukee on June 4, 1900, and a motion was made that the club be admitted to membership. Afterward a motion to lay on the table was made and carried.

The delegates at the fifth biennial understood that the board had neither voted to admit the club nor to refuse admission, but the impression went abroad that the board had voted upon the application and had refused admission to the club.

No hardship was imposed upon the member who represented the Woman's Era Club by the failure of the board to act upon the application, as she was entitled to a seat in the convention in another capacity.

During the week of the fifth biennial and the two years that have elapsed since that time the board has received many communications bearing upon this question. The communications

have for the most part been resolutions passed by the clubs and Federations expressing their views on the question, and include at least one expression of "confidence that the wisdom and moderation which have directed the administration of the General Federation in the past will continue to control its future."

The following report was read by Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., corresponding secretary of the General Federation:

I am pleased to be privileged to present my second report as corresponding secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The work of the office has wonderfully increased since the fifth biennial, owing to the addition of 199 clubs. The interchanges with state presidents, corresponding secretaries and Federation secretaries have been most pleasant and agreeable.

The CLUB WOMAN has been of great benefit to us in diffusing knowledge and keeping the various clubs in the different sections of the country in touch with each other, and all interested in the good work should avail themselves of the opportunity to peruse it and be benefited by its contents.

The same cordial relations still exist between our foreign sisters and ourselves, evidenced by the fraternal spirit in which their communications have been conveyed from time to time.

I present the following statistics, being a full report of our present condition:

During the past two years 225 clubs have been admitted, three State Federations, Louisiana, Arizona and Oregon; three District Federations, District Federation No. 1 of Idaho, Lakeside Federation of Women's Clubs, Ohio, and the Seattle Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington.

We now number 763 clubs, with a membership of about 720,500; four District Federations, with a membership of about 4000, and thirty nine State Federations of 3275 clubs and 211,763 members.

There have sent out from this office 5100 letters, 2900 directories, 7000 circulars, 750 introduction cards, by-laws and reports of Milwaukee biennial.

Again I am permitted to most sincerely express my appreciation of the many courtesies which have been extended to me from time to time in all my communications with the membership. The spirit of reciprocity has taken possession of us, and as freely as we have received so freely have we given, both of interest and influence.

The following report, read by Mrs. Emma M. Van Vechten, treasurer, and audited by Mrs. Agnes H. Noyes, auditor, was read and adopted:

Receipts—June 2, 1900, balance to Federation, \$4805.73; June 2-August 15, dues, \$240.55; sale official proceedings, \$2.50; badge committee, \$121.37; dues returned from clubs withdrawn, \$6.50. Total, \$5063.45.

Disbursements—Expenses state chairman, \$36.06; dues refunded New Era Club, \$7.50; expenses corresponding secretary, \$129.23; expenses treasurer, \$50; expenses recording secretary, \$101.97; program committee, \$20.70; speakers, \$14; industrial committee, \$10.50; art committee, \$50; transportation committee, \$15.20; credentials committee, \$126.07; badges and banners, \$170.30; traveling expenses board, Milwaukee, \$451.47; bank exchange, \$4.25. Total, \$1142.25. Balance to treasurer, \$3921.20.

Sept. 1, 1900, to April 30, 1902—Receipts: Eva P. Moore, treasurer, \$3921.20; sale of pins, spring meeting, \$266.63; sale of pins, fall meeting, \$235.30; reports sold, \$10.85; dues prior to 1902, \$5589.84; 1902 dues, \$5692.10. Total, \$15,715.92.

Disbursements—Paid out account vouchers, \$5321.30; cash on hand, \$10,394.62. Total, \$15,715.92.

The meeting was then adjourned until afternoon.

At 11 o'clock everybody was out to see the wonderful floral parade, and thousands of people were astonished and delighted with it. Standing room even was at a premium, so great was the crowd of onlookers, while the parade itself challenges description and quite paralyzes an Eastern pen.

The parade was about one hour in passing a given spot, but never did the interest of the crowd waver. The hundreds who had labored early and late, spending their money lavishly in order to make the floral parade a huge success, may well feel repaid for it all. The commendation of the many thousands was as spontaneous as it was involuntary, and visitors will refer with pride to the splendor of the occasion in days to come.

The Federation was handsomely represented in the parade. The president, Mrs. Lowe, appeared in the victoria entered by the Friday Morning Club. The vehicle was marvelously arrayed. Three thousand pink roses had been used in decoration, with trimmings of the silvery gray of the dusty miller. Two fine gray horses drew the equipage, the trappings being covered with pink satin ribbons. Miss Lily Fremont, daughter of the famous "pathfinder," occupied the carriage with Mrs. Lowe. The women wore gowns of French gray and carried parasols of the same color. The victoria was attended by outriders selected from the most prominent men of the city. There were other well-known club women in the parade, also, as guests of Los Angeles people, who were active participants in it; but whether they were in carriages, on foot or comfortably seated as spectators from some available vantage point, the visiting club women were unanimous in praise of "La Fiesta."

THE afternoon session was devoted entirely to the hearing of reports from state presidents and chairmen of Federation committees of unfederated states and territories. Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, first vice-president of the General Federation, acted as chairman.

The General Federation comprises forty State Federations and ten Federation committees representing unfederated states, and from each of these a biennial report was due to the convention. When thirty-six of these bodies had been before the house by report the hour had grown late and the session was adjourned. The reports from all states will be filed and printed. The large number of reports makes it impractical to print them in full here, but the secretary's full business report will be issued in the fall and every club will be entitled to one.

FRIDAY evening the first formal speaker of the convention appeared in Professor Gunton of New York, president of the Institute of Social Economics of that city and editor of Gunton's Magazine. He spoke as follows on "Association Progress," Mrs. Lowe presiding:

There is no word in human speech or fact in human experience more significant to the welfare of mankind than progress. Whatever the state of civilization or form of government progress is the tonic to hope and aspiration. It inspires faith in the future and makes the ills of the present endurable and gives stability to society. Progress, then, is the problem of civilization in all its stages, whether we are dealing with the Filipinos in the Pacific, the race problem in the South, vice, squalor and degradation in our large cities, integrity of public officials or the evils of our industrial system; they all resolve themselves into a question of progress, because progress is the process by which evil is eliminated and virtue perpetuated.

Human progress is essentially social. The advance of mankind from savagery to civilization comes chiefly in changes in the social character and ethical ideals of man. History, which is our only guide on this subject, makes it quite clear that man was once little more than a brute. He had not altruism enough always to refrain from eating his neighbor. The advance from that stage to the present has been a continuous process of experimentation through association, the dominant and well-nigh despotic force always being the social consensus. Social habit and custom is stronger than monarchies, armies or navies. He who would rule or lead mankind must move in the line of, and through the influences which mould the habits and character of the people.

A nation that has but one opinion on politics will accept with ignorant obedience the edict of authority and despotism is the only outcome. Along the whole line of institutional life, diversification of desire, feeling and sentiment are the very yeast of progress and advancing civilization. It is only out of the diversified desires that criticism arises and opinion is developed which becomes the intelligent demand for new rights and opportunities. Fundamentally then the law of progress is the law of new desires and new desires are born of association, intercourse and contact with new social experiences.

All this has its tap-root in the industrial life of the people. The type of civilization and institutions of every country is largely moulded by the nature of the people's occupation. As we work and live, so we think and act. Monotonous uniformity of occupation gives uniformity of sentiment, desire and opinion; hence simple static life and despotic institutions. Therefore, when we realize that the bread winners for over a thousand millions, or 72 per cent, of the human race still receives less than 15 cents a day, it is not surprising that only eight-tenths of 1 per cent of mankind have democratic institutions. Through the ages progress has persistently followed the lead of diversified industry. Manufacture, trade and commerce created towns and cities with their complex relations and diversified experience.

Clearly, then, if progress is to continue without painful reaction, intelligent direction must guide the forces of societary movement. This involves a new type of association. Mere involuntary intercourse, unconscious stimulus to activity, is no longer adequate. Intelligent, organized leadership, not dictation, is now needed. Civilization itself has made this indispensable to orderly progress in the future. Fortunately, the spirit of organization is already abroad. In the field of industry, politics, labor, sociology and philanthropy the work of organization has really begun. In this country we are on the threshold of a new era in nation building. Whether progress of the republic in this century shall be an orderly movement towards a higher plane of democratic civilization, in which the social life and character of the millions shall advance commensurately with the growth of wealth and invention, will depend largely upon the economic and social sanity of this great organization movement. Now, as always, industry is in the lead. No progress has ever come in the past, nor can any come in the future, without this force, because it is through the development of industry that the increase of wealth and welfare in society alone becomes possible.

The primary forces of social advancement are divided into two groups, those that govern the production and those that govern the distribution of wealth. It is a necessary characteristic of industrial progress that it creates great changes in economic and social relations; it supersedes old conditions and relations by new; it everywhere supersedes individual self-employed producers by organized factory methods and wage workers. This necessarily leads to great social innovations and new institutional formations. The work of this readjustment is not the function of capitalists and leaders of industry; that is the function of society; this is the work of organization in the various fields of social activity. The great function of capital and the captains of industry is to create wealth. It is our duty to secure its distribution and it is primarily for this purpose that organized action is indispensable to social advance. Capital has learned that progress in production cannot be secured by haphazard disintegrating and obstructive policies. Experience has taught them, and they are learning the lesson well, that science, knowledge of nature and cohesive, constructive effort are the only means of economic success.

Whether or not distribution shall keep pace with production will depend upon whether the influences which govern distribution are as wisely organized and directed as are the forces of production. Wealth economically distributed is the key to civilization, and poverty the cradle of barbarism. The distribution of wealth, therefore, is at bottom the real problem with which the organized forces in and out of government have to deal.

Two things, therefore, are essential to popular progress: First, that profits be continuously created; second, that they be commensurately transferred to the public through lower prices and higher wages. At this point the influence of organization may easily be misdirected. The temptation is very strong to restrict the efforts of capital and limit the increase of production instead of stimulating the influences which increase distribution. But, if organization is to fill its proper function, and do the work that civilization demands at its hand, it must be an auxiliary and not a hindrance to the great industrial movement of the age. It must act as a positive force in stimulating distribution, and not as a negative force, obstructing production.

For centuries it was believed that wages were a matter entirely within the power of the master's decision. This was so thoroughly accepted that for hundreds of years in England wages were fixed by law. The development of economic thought and the substitution of scientific for authoritative and coercive methods of dealing with sociological questions has given us the key to this failure. This means that instead of wages being an arbitrary quantity to be fixed by the master or the magistrate, or by the mere demand and supply of laborers, they are really governed by the social standard

of living of the wage class. It is not even an individual matter; it is beyond the power of the individual laborer to regulate his own wages, just as it is beyond the power of the individual manufacturer to regulate the price of his own product. Just as the prices of products are subject to the action and reaction of the economic forces which are focused in the market place, so wages are ultimately governed by the standard of living which social custom and habit have made necessary in the group or class to which the laborers belong. In India and Africa, where the people go barefooted and naked above the waist, they have no use for a dollar or two dollars a day. They would not know what to do with it; hence they make no demand for it, and so long as they are content to live upon less there is no power in society or in the universe that will give them more.

Another important sociological fact in this connection which has been equally well established is that it is the standard or cost of the living of the family and not of the individual that is the great determining fact in wages. The reason for this is simple enough when seen from the correct point of view. It is that the living of the family must be furnished by the laborer's income. In considering his wages it is not a question of what the laborer could feed, clothe and house himself for, but what it will cost him to do this for his family.

The same principle explains why women's wages are generally lower than men's. It is not because of the difference of sex, nor the lack of the right to vote, as is sometimes suggested; but at bottom it is really because of the difference in the cost of living. As a rule, women are not the chief bread-winners for the family. Consequently a larger number are dependent for support upon the average man than upon the average woman. It may be urged, with some truth, that the average women are fully as expensive as men. Nobody knows this better than the men, but it is also a well established fact in civilized society that a large portion of the social wants of the women are furnished by the men.

Here, then, we have the essential fact in the whole social problem; namely, that in modern society the trunk line of wealth distribution is wages, and wages are the economical result of the social character and standard of living of the people. This is the field in which organization must do its work, if it would minister effectively to the progress of society and national development. This does not mean that every organization should have for its specific object the increase of wages. That must be left to the laborers themselves. The trade union is the organization which must voice this concrete demand, but the great background, where the forces operate that create this demand and make the concrete effort of the trade union possible and effective, is where the numerous other social organizations must operate, conspicuously among which are the women's clubs of America. The great work everywhere needed is in the field of creating and stimulating social opportunities for the people.

Here is a field in which the organized efforts of women can be as effectual, if not more so, than of men. Every addition to the attractiveness of the laborer's home, every added idea to the laborer's view of life, every added demand for better clothes, for more rooms, for more furniture and better home decorations, every demand for books, for increased social intercourse, is an addition to the standard of living and broadening of the character and strengthening of the citizenship, which no power on earth can prevent culminating in a demand for higher wages.

Nothing can make the employers give higher wages to those who work excessively long hours, live a life of ignorant indifference in squalor-surrounded homes, and nothing can prevent a rise of wages for those who live under the stimulus of increasing social experiences and education. These are the forces that operate on the humane opinion of the public, on the political opinion of parties and economic demands of labor.

Thus it will be seen that the field for organization is unlimited. Every church, every social club, every village and town improvement society, every tree-planting association, every woman's club, every organized demand for better conditions for shop girls, shorter hours for factory labor, more attractive homes for workmen, is a contribution to the multifarious forces which stimulate the growth of individuality and social ideas, which raise the standard of living and insure the inevitable increase in wages and expansion of welfare among the people.

If the intelligent organization of the social forces shall be harmoniously integrated, so as to keep the social corrective fully abreast of the economic advancement, we may give the world the first example of a nation at once rich, progressive and free, with the common people as the social bulwark of democratic civilization.

SATURDAY, MAY 3.



MISS EVANS, the second vice-president, conducted the educational session of Saturday morning in Simpson Auditorium. First came the report of the chairman, Miss Ellen C. Sabin of Milwaukee, Miss Mabel Clare Craft, editor of the San Francisco "Chronicle" Sunday magazine, read a paper on the "Advantages of Co-education." She said:

Quite ten years ago we of the West thought that the problem of co-education had been definitely settled for us; that it had been buried under years of solid womanly achievement; but of late, alas and alack, a reaction has set in against co-education, just as in certain quarters a reaction has set in against democracy and the rights of man. Though we were prone at first to close our eyes and refuse to notice the little eddies that troubled the calm flow of our mighty educational tide, we have been forced of late months to take a frightened peep or two, as first one university president and then another launched a thunderous bull or piped a feeble protest against the educating together of men and women. We are forced now to admit that this backwater movement is more serious than we believed; we find that we must look to our levees if we would not be washed away.

When Yale, a few years ago, opened the doors of her graduate departments to women, admitting in this wise that when a woman has done the years of vigorous and exacting work that fit her to strive for an advanced degree, she is entitled to study with men, a giant stride for co-education was taken. May we not hope that in time Harvard may become sufficiently liberal to grant degrees to the women of Radcliffe who have done precisely the same work as Harvard men instead of the milk-sop "certificates," with which a grudging alma mater records the fact that her sons are of the blood but that her daughters carry a bar sinister in their escutcheon?

College men opposed to co-education never fail to remind us that woman's opportunities in the West were the result of economy, and we always disarm them by admitting it and by adding that in this case, as in many others, economy was the mother of progress.

Hearing the discussions and reading the arguments, one might suppose the world to be composed of men only, and imagine that it made not the slightest difference whether women were educated by the best method or not.

The thorough education of women means more for the future than all conceivable legislative reforms. Its influence does not stop with the home; it means higher standards of manhood, greater thoroughness of training—the coming of better men.

There is a threefold opposition to co-education—the opposition of the university, inadequately supplied with women members, which argues that the presence of girls destroys the college spirit; the opposition of the college youths, who look upon women students with prejudice, considering the higher education of their sisters as unnecessary and improper, and then there is the opposition of the ladies of the faculty, the wives of the college professors, who are utterly shocked at the free and frank social life which they find in the co-educational university, and look upon the women students as interlopers.

But there is something that will scotch these three enemies to co-educational life—a more active, practical remedy than the mere negative reminder that there is yet to be recorded a serious scandal in the co-educational institution against hundreds and thousands in separate institutions. This potent antidote for the insidious prism or anti-co-educational sentiment is the women on the faculty and the women on the governing board. Especially is the faculty woman important, and we can all work for her appointment. When women in decent numbers sit on co-educational faculties we shall find a mighty change.

I am not one who believes that there should be different mental food for men and women any more than I believe that a boy should be raised on meat and a girl on vegetable diet. I believe that just as in the same family the boys and girls who eat the same food in the same quantity thrive on it—the one becoming lean and muscular, the other plump and rounded—so in the school, where the masculine and feminine brains are fed on the same food, each appropriates the thing it most needs. Nature attends to that.

The same education should certainly be given to both sexes in those studies which have for their aim intellectual development.

I take it that the thing for which we are all striving is a perfectly developed, well-balanced character, and there is not the

slightest doubt in my mind that such a character consists in the harmonious blending of masculine and feminine traits. There is no question that co-education makes both men and women better judges of character. It takes the roughness out of the men and the simpering out of the women; it tends to banish that sex-consciousness which is inimical to purity of mind; it does away with false modesty, and it tends to lesson that inordinate desire for each other's society which is prompted largely by curiosity and the fascination which surrounds the forbidden.

Nor are the advantages of co-education less for the men. So long as the majority of the teachers who prepare boys for college are women, these women ought to know, by their own experience as university students, what the requirements of the university are. All men agree that women should be useful and if children would be well prepared for college they must be taught by teachers of sound attainments and disciplining minds, which means that men's universities must be open to women, too.

The university should have for its object the education not of men and women, boys and girls, but of human beings.

It is wholly to the advantage of the entire race and to woman's half of it, that women should be made free of the best education attainable, and reason, generosity and justice will urge that women shall be permitted to train their minds under the same august supervision which moulds and polishes those of their fathers, husbands, brothers and sons.

Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, president of the National Household Economics Association, of Syracuse, N. Y., presented a bright paper.

Mrs. Larned is a pleasing speaker, and her manner of delivery added to the interest that her paper must of itself have aroused. She pointed out the necessity of practical education and advocated more domestic science for girls, while she would not at the same time deprive them of Greek and Latin. She believes, however, that the fundamentals of education should be those that have most to do with rendering woman's ability as a home-maker more pronounced, and for boys the mode of education should be followed out with the same careful regard to their fitness to lead happy and useful lives.

"Most parents of today," she said, "either do not know how to teach their children, or they are out trying to reform somebody or something and have not the time. You club women know how that is yourselves."

The time will come, Mrs. Larned thinks, when people in all walks of life will bend the knee and doff the hat to captains of labor, and when proficiency along manual lines will be considered as important as a thorough knowledge of the classics.

Mrs. Arthur Neville, of Green Bay, Wis., discussed this paper and paid a glowing compliment to the charm of the Southern women, whom she believes have some advantage over the Northern in that they have been more protected in their home life. She thinks education should begin with those things that pertain to the home and indorsed thoroughly the paper read by Mrs. Larned.

The session was brought to a close by a talk on co-education by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, who said that with 1100 women among the undergraduates at Berkeley, there could be no question about his chance to learn something about what co-education for men and women can do.

"Once," he continued, "I was attending a lecture at a German university, and when it was over I walked out with one of the professors. He asked me if I had noticed a little woman over in one corner of the hall, who was taking notes. I had, and said that I knew her. She was Mrs. Julia Irvine who had swept everything before her at Cornell University as a Greek student. He said 'hump' and walked on in silence. Presently he said 'hump' again, and continued his walk in silence. 'She says she is an American and understands Greek,' he said finally. 'Do women in America study Greek, and can they learn it?' I assured him that they can and do. Then he declared that if his daughter should come to him and express a desire to learn Greek he would shut her up in a dark closet and keep her there until she got over such an absurd notion

'We want healthy women,' said the professor, 'and the study of Greek is enough to ruin their nerves.'

President Wheeler said that he has had many students of Greek among women, and they have done as good work as the men. "The thing that lays hold of the nerves," he said, "is worry. I am not afraid of work for either men or women. There are more people who rust out than wear out, and more who worry out than there are who get out in any other way.

"If you have nothing for which to thank the present advance along educational lines, you may be glad that it has practically killed off the old-fashioned seminary. Girls' seminaries and young women's finishing schools ought to die. I am sorry to interfere with anybody's business, but I see no use for these things. I regret to see society women send their young daughters to be 'finished off' in schools where they are taught the correct way to shake hands and to answer a dinner invitation.

"Nothing except that which helps to make character has the right to be called education. Powers of judgment, good taste and keen perception come with this broader education and the ornamental touches that are deemed necessary in good society will come natural to the person who has received this education of character.

"Education should not be regarded as a matter separate from life. In the schools where there is co-education of men and women, the boys are more like human beings in the home and the girls giggle less.

"The century upon which we are entering rests with the women. Sentiment and nobility will not be taken out of life while educated women are at the head of the homes. It is you who must save us from sordidness. The educated women of America are the hope of the century."

At 11 o'clock the industrial committee presented their program with Mrs. Florence Kelly in the chair. After her report, Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, spoke on "The Social Waste of Child Labor." She advised her hearers to go out from the beaten paths in which their social standing naturally would keep them, and learn about life so different and yet so like their own, the life that is being lived by working people, who must think about where their bread is to come from day by day.

She explained how the introduction of machinery had rendered greater the temptation to use the work of women and children in the factories, and said that it was found they could tend the machinery as well as men and be secured at a much lower wage.

"We can prevent this waste of child labor," she continued. "We should protest that the seed corn shall not be used up, and that the children shall not be worn out before they are ready to live. The child's desire is no criterion to guide us in the matter of his ability to work. Children often want what is not good for them, and the older persons must decide."

Then the speaker gave illustrations of families from foreign countries who have come to this land. The boys and girls are willing and want to help their parents, but they should be prevented.

"Do you not know," said Miss Addams, "that there are hundreds of children being stunted in our factories every day? Sometimes when I hear these speeches about the generosity and beautiful spirit of our club women, I grow almost cynical. If you do not know about these conditions regarding child labor, it is because you do not care.

"This system is causing our race to deteriorate steadily day by day. Four and a half years is the average time that children attend school. It is the working children that bring down the average."

"There is another evil effect of the child labor system; it not only deadens the child, but it involves a great social waste. It

lowers wages, and it endangers the possibility of skilled workmen for the future. The only chance that America has to gain and control the markets of the world depends upon our ability to maintain a high degree of skill among our workmen.

"The moral effect of child labor is bad. Let us feel disgraced to wear garments woven in sweat shops. The merchants will soon understand what we think about the system and will help to modify it in the right direction. It is so easy for us to judge of present conditions by old standards, and it is easy for us to stop putting our ideals higher and higher. It is in the hope that the question of child labor will be seriously taken up that the industrial committee has presented it for your consideration."

Miss Jean Hamilton, of Oswego, N. Y., delivered a very able address on "The Club Movement Among Working Women." She said, in part:

Twenty years ago the movement to provide meeting places for women of different social standing began. Since that time the movement has grown, until at present there are eight states in which such clubs have been organized. A club organized for this purpose should be non-sectarian, self-governing, and in a large measure self-supporting. It should occupy a middle ground between the churches and the labor unions. There must be no suggestion of charity in the work of such a club.

Most of the women who attend the clubs that have been organized are young. They demand amusement, and amusement must be provided for them. They should be allowed to dance, play games and form new acquaintances.

The formation of such clubs offers splendid opportunity for the working women to become familiar with the laws that are made for their protection. Many good laws are often made at least partially ineffective by the ignorance of those for whose benefit they are made.

Insurance departments have been established in many of these clubs, and employment departments have been organized. Lunch rooms and rest rooms have been provided. The National League has furnished a central bureau of information and is endeavoring to spread knowledge of the movement.

Mrs. Elmer B. Jones, of the Utah Consumers' League, spoke on the work the league is doing. The members had insisted on buying goods that were not made in sweat shops, and manufacturers who did not employ children were allowed to use the Consumers' League label.

AT B'NAI B'RITH TEMPLE, the same morning, "National Reciprocity" was the subject, Mrs. Denison presiding. The meeting was postponed until 2 when, with a few well-chosen words, Mrs. Denison announced the objects of the meeting. In concluding, she introduced Mrs. Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis, the chairman of the day. Mrs. H. F. Thompson, of Oakland, familiarly known to the club women as the "Mother of Reciprocity," had prepared a memorial from the secretaries of the reciprocity boards of the different states to present to the members, but she was unable to be present and the report was read by Mrs. C. Southworth, assistant chairman.

It states that several months ago the executive board of the General Federation considered the need of a national reciprocity committee from which, as a well-known central committee, could be obtained papers and lectures upon all possible subjects, without going through the maze of correspondence now a necessity. Questions are constantly asked the officers, answers to which are impossible without again referring the correspondents to the different state committees. These committees are only known through the year books, and each of them deals only with the needs of the state it represents. In concluding, the report urges the adoption of two resolutions: First, improvement of state committees through comparison of methods; and second, establishment of a General Federation bureau between the states upon all lines of work and methods. This report was signed by the secretaries of Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Dakota, Illinois, Missouri and California

Mrs. Lydia Phillips Williams, honorary president of the Minnesota Federation, made a strong plea for reciprocity and brought the enthusiasm of the members to a high pitch.

"A reciprocity bureau, with its papers," said she, "year books programs and list of lecturers, does to set the 'meets and bounds of the active principles of reciprocity. It is the Alpha and Omega of right living and selfless serving."

Mrs. Williams's address was followed by reports from twenty State Federations and the debate of the resolution soon became transferred into the question of how the best results could be got from co-operation between the clubs. Several delegates told how the clubs of a state each sends to the reciprocity committee the best paper contributed by any of its members on any subject and these papers are put on file and are sent out to other clubs calling for them. Some of the state presidents said that this plan had not proved satisfactory because some of the papers presented were not of a high standard and would do more harm than good. Mrs. Southworth, of the California Federation, said that she had avoided this difficulty by retaining all manuscripts submitted, but exercised her discretion in the papers she sent out to the clubs calling for information. This method met with general approval from the delegates, and the resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.

THE art committee had charge of the next session in the temple and Mrs. Brockway, chairman, presided, Mrs. George A. Caswell acting as assistant chairman.

Mrs. Herman J. Hall, a most entertaining speaker, who has a national reputation for outdoor decoration and landscape gardening, made an interesting address, saying in part:

We build our homes of ugly yellow brick and mask them with stone fronts and imagine that people never see the brick. We plant our vines over decayed trees, forgetting that nine months of the year their mangled, ghastly limbs are outlined against the sky. Away with every dead thing in your yards. Plant only hardy, native growths that will suggest vigor in yourselves. Never forget that open lawn spaces bear the same relation to trees and shrubs that a rest does to the notes in a bar of music.

The introduction of flowering vines, such as the clematis, the hop vine, the moon vine and honeysuckle, are necessary to soften harsh outlines in the architecture of the building.

Mrs. Hall told of whole blocks in the tenement district of Chicago that have been reclaimed by the women's clubs, and gave some instances in which bare school grounds had been transformed into bowers of beauty. In concluding she said that women have done much and are going to do more toward leaving the world more beautiful than they found it.

The next speaker was Miss Helen Davie, of Los Angeles, on "Photography." She dwelt chiefly on the laurels that American women are winning in the various branches of the art, and devoted much of her time to telling how much can be learned at home.

Mrs. Alonzo F. Chapin, of Pasadena, read a paper on "Book Binding and Leather Work," which was well received by the assembled delegates.

"Ceramics and Glass Mosaics" were to have been discussed by Mrs. Dr. Kin. She had not yet returned from a trip to the Orient, and her place on the program was filled by Mrs. Katherine M. Ball, of San Francisco. Mrs. Ball spoke briefly of the progress that is being made in the two arts, both in Europe and America, and gave a short history of some of the famous art treasures in mosaics that are so eagerly sought after by wealthy curio hunters. In closing she said: "Ladies, with the promotion of these arts in your hands the promise of the future is great. When America's wonderful resources are touched with the imagination of American genius, the world will gain a new classic and it will be known as American."

AT THE same time important meetings were held at Simpson Auditorium. The first was in charge of Mrs. James D. Whitmore, of Denver, with Mrs. Lowe in the chair, and the subject was "Our Clubhouse: How We Built It."

Mrs. Whitmore was the first to describe the methods used in erecting the Denver clubhouse. Many ingenious ways had been resorted to for the building. Bottles of earth from the excavation had been sold and had netted a neat sum toward the object. The exterior of the Denver clubhouse may not be as handsome as some others, but the interior will be surpassed by none in the country.

Mrs. Whitmore was followed by Mrs. Alex. P. Humphreys, of Louisville, Ky. She said that a \$22,000 building is being erected near the center of the city. She outlined the architectural plans and invited all club women to make a social call on the Louisville women in their own clubhouse.

Mrs. Joseph F. Sartori, of Los Angeles, traced the history of the movement from the founding of the Friday Morning Club by Mrs. Caroline M. Severance in 1891. Their clubhouse, she said, was finished in 1900, and no single undertaking had been of greater importance to the local club movement than the building of the woman's clubhouse.

Mrs. Louisa M. Johnson of Philadelphia explained the business part of building a clubhouse. She advised hiring a good corporation lawyer before applying for a charter. All of the stock should be owned by the club and every member should own at least one share. The clubhouse should be built in the residence part of the city—the values would be sure to enhance. If the house were well built it would furnish a good income.

Mrs. Sarah D. Easton, of Peoria, Ill., described the method used by the 400 members of the Peoria club.

Mrs. James Sidney Peck of Milwaukee told about the formation of a stock company, the stock of which was sold to the club members. The corporation was capitalized at \$25,000, and within three months \$15,000 had been subscribed.

FOLLOWING this hour came the "Press" session, directed by Mrs. Ella W. Peattie of Chicago as chairman, who presided with ability and grace, and by Mrs. Florence Collins Porter of Los Angeles as assistant chairman. Mrs. Peattie announced that Miss Isma Dooley of the Atlanta "Constitution," who was to have read the first paper on the subject "Are Women Necessary to the Newspaper Business?" had been detained from attending the convention and that her place would be filled by Mrs. Sarah Hagan of Atlanta.

Before this, however, Mrs. Lowe opened the session with a characteristic remark that at once put the assemblage in happy humor. "You know," she said, "we are very good people, we Federation folk. Indeed we are nearly as good as the prohibitionists. We do not believe in taking wine, but I do wish that just at this minute I had a glass of your clear, sparkling California wine, that I might drink the health of the press, and especially of the press of Los Angeles."

Mrs. Hagan spoke in part as follows:

If journalism is necessary to society, women are necessary to journalism. The modern newspaper, to fill its proper function, should represent and reflect all the interests of society, which are manifold and increasing in variety and complexity as society progresses. This makes women a necessary part of modern journalism.

This does not mean that women are to replace men in the newspaper life of today; it does not mean that they are necessarily either better or worse than men. But they are a part of the situation, and every part of the situation should be reflected and represented—else journalism will not be what it ought to be, the daily literature of the community. It is not a matter of sex or gallantry or favoritism, but it is a matter of true culture and social growth that women have become as necessary to journalism as journalism is to society.

Mrs. Emma Payne Erskine, of Racine, Wis., read a strong and thoughtfully prepared paper on "The Moral Responsibility of the Novelist," speaking in part as follows:

To give a novel to the world, to send out a brain-child to meet its thousands upon thousands, carrying its influence to every soul that reads, to lift up or to degrade, is an appalling thing. There is nothing in this world that carries with it more responsibility than authorship except parenthood.

Everybody reads, and there are countless thousands to be considered who do not think for themselves, who do not know what they need, or that there is a need; who never read for a purpose, other than the entertainment of the passing moment, and for these there is no "demand." The author and the publisher have it in their power to create the demand if they will, and it is right here that we come face to face with the real responsibility of the novel writer. It is not that there is at the present day no wholesome literature for those who desire it, but that among the masses the taste for wholesome literature is yet to be created; and, moreover, that this very lack of taste opens a field of commercialism to the unscrupulous publisher, who deluges the community with mountains of rubbish—we cannot say chaff, for unhappily, the wind cannot blow it away—and it lies and rots in our midst, creating a spiritual pestilence among our youths and maidens, a sort of mental inertia, a soddenness of intellect worse than the dulled condition of the clay-eaters of the South or the malaria-poisoned children of the marshes.

The literary field of the present day needs an immense drainage canal opened in its midst, to carry away its waste matter and its fever-breeding filth. And let me assure you, could the selection of the waste matter to be sent down that turbid stream be left to divine omniscience, many a volume would be seen floating into oblivion on its dark waters which we would little expect to find there. The cheap magazine, the storiette and the novelette, and the yellow-covered books alone would not make up the full sum of its burden.

Mrs. Peattie introduced Mrs. Margaret Collier Graham next, who spoke on the "Historical Novel."

The highest office of the novelist is to represent the life of his time, with fidelity and such measure of genius as has been granted to him. To do this he must be filled to the brim with human interest and human feeling, the love of his fellow man—not the love of shades and ghosts and puppets. The material for his imagination must be the result of life—not of research; and the writer who tries to direct his imagination into the channel cut by dead and gone facts, produces a book which bears the same relation to the real novel that an irrigation ditch bears to a mountain stream.

Fiction should be true, and to this end it should keep clear of the truth, and, above all things, of that truth which comes to the author by hearsay rather than by experience.

In conclusion, Mrs. Graham said:

There is far too much written in these days of ready pen and eager readers; and it is not the number of persons who read a book; but the number who will reread it, that establishes its claim to our regard. Most of us will, I think, find life simplified when the historical romance becomes—what, in spite of pretension, it never has been—a thing of the past.

The lighter vein of newspaper endeavor was happily introduced by Mrs. Mary Holland Kinkaid, of the Milwaukee "Sentinel."

"Because," said Mrs. Kinkaid, "this is an assemblage of club women, and because you have honored the newspaper women by giving them an opportunity of speaking to them perhaps I shall be forgiven for being rather personal. Of course, you have been many times annoyed by reporters. The newspaper women have given you a great deal of trouble, but no one feels more sorry than they. You know," with a slow, delightfully provoking smile, "it is to please you in the aggregate that the editors oftentimes take a mistaken interest in your sayings and doings."

Mrs. Kinkaid drew an amusingly exaggerated picture of the things a woman reporter on a cosmopolitan daily is instructed by her city editor to "cover," and she entreated pity, sympathy and commiseration for the skirted journalist, rather than anger, scorn and indignation, no matter how justly provoked they may appear to the offended person outside the ranks of the craft; "for," she averred with mock sorrow, "upon all such occasions the woman reporter has a heart-rending time of it."

Mrs. Kinkaid closed her paper by observing:

"The sincere woman reporter is earnest in her aims. Truth is her watchword. She finds in your clubs an inspiration to deeper

study and more painstaking effort. She means to treat women fairly, for deep in her heart she knows that largely to your influence she owes her opportunity to earn a living. If typewriter, copy editor, compositor and proofreader conspire to put her in a false position, pray you have for her troubles a forgiving sympathy, and let the touch of humor put you into kinship with her."

Miss Rowena Hewitt Landon of Columbus, Ohio, spoke last on "Our American Type." She said:

America has newspapers and newspaper men. England and the continent boasts of journals and journalists. It is a distinction with a difference. How the yielding of heavy dividends and the directing of great reforms and the moulding of the destinies of men and of nations were to come from making merchandise of the literary dilettante's pastime, is a story which neither Addison nor Steele could foretell. It is enough here to recall that where there were at the beginning of the revolution but forty newspapers there are today 20,806 issued daily; and that before the middle of the century, in our country, news telling had risen from the idle diversion of tavern and street corner habitues to the rank of a marvelous professional industry, the modern newspaper in embryo.

It is a fair assertion, often made, that the American newspaper utilizes to the fullest extent every resource supplied by science for the quick transmission of intelligence. The European newspaper, speaking broadly, does not. Judged, then, by its own first standard of professional duty, the American press as a news medium, is a century in advance of European and all other rivals.

The French journalist aims in the main to electrify and to entertain his readers, the English journalist seeks almost solely to instruct, the American newspaper man aspires to do both. The volatile French press is often frivolous, the heavy English press often stupid, the typical American sometimes both—more frequently neither. To the Anglo-maniac criticism that the English press is purity personified and that "the press of America is low, vulgar and corrupt," I cannot subscribe. Richard Watson Gilder asserts that "the Americans are the decenter people on the face of the earth." The representative press of such a people cannot be corrupt.

Miss Landon, in the course of her address, pronounced able discriminating and eloquent eulogies upon the great men in the American, English and French fields of newspaper labor of the past and present. This was pronounced the most brilliant session of the week.

NOT more than a score of seats were unoccupied when Mrs. Lowe called the evening meeting to order at 8 o'clock. Shortly before that time the "We Are Seven" woman's orchestra had filed upon the stage. Mrs. May Alden Ward of Boston was chairman of the meeting and Mrs. G. T. Greenleaf of Redlands was assistant chairman.

The first speaker was Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, of Amherst, Mass., and her subject was "The Decline of Letter Writing as an Art." In part Mrs. Todd said:

Elderly people are apt to see the melancholy side of the subject, and bemoan present-day degeneracy. Literary people save their material as too precious to waste on one friend when it might make an article instead to be read by many. But it is in economy of time rather than ideas that the reason for one short and hurried letter lies directly in line with telegrams, telephones and trains, instead of letters and stage coaches. The favored few in early days wrote letters; now everybody writes, and most letters are mediocre.

The speaker said that, brought up among these elderly people, in whom ancestral traditions were all-potent, it was through a young girl of her own age, a relative of one of the men mentioned, that she first awoke to the fact that young people did not want these discursive letters so much admired by their elders. She spoke of one of her own letters to a schoolmate, full of descriptions of books and scenery, and the brief, modern reply, which forever prevented any more of the older style from being indulged in by the speaker. The reply to this particular letter concluded thus:

Write soon, but please do not write any more about scenery or books, but tell me how are overskirts looped in Cambridge, and do you know any college boys.

"I do not remember just what came of it, but it is my recollection that that correspondence languished from that time on," said

Mrs. Todd. "One of the very best letters I have received of late is from a gentleman who wishes to buy a tombstone. This is an age of stub pens, trolley cars and typewriters. The old bachelor used to start with: 'I take my pen in hand'; now he begins with: 'I take my typewriter on my knee,' meaning, of course, the machine.

"However, today we are rich in the letters of the past, even if our own are far from those models. From the time of Cicero onward, to Lord Chesterfield, Madam de Sevigne and a splendid past of brilliant letter writers we may all share their charm. Cowper, Byron, Shelley, Gray and Pope, Charles Lamb and Horace Walpole, Swift, Steele, Macauley and Fitzgerald, Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Aubrey de Vere and Sir John Herschel, all wrote noteworthy letters which deserve epistolary immortality."

Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick followed with selections from "Faust," in which she gave a great deal of pleasure to the enormous audience. Mrs. Southwick's work is well known as a striking illustration of what can be accomplished by earnest work—when one has natural talent in the particular line.

John Fox, Jr., finished the delightful evening with selections from his published and unpublished stories. "Kingdom Come" and "Hell for Sartain" especially showed the mountaineer of Kentucky as he had found him, as he had dined with him, slept with him and enjoyed his hospitality, which the mountaineer there knows all about though he couldn't tell you what it is called. Mr. Fox prefaced his readings by an explanation that there are 3,000,000 of these mountaineers in an area as large as the German empire, and the stories that they are still voting for Andrew Jackson are no more exaggerated than the display of ignorance in the case of the one who inquired about the Spanish war would indicate. This one wanted to know "if the flyin' squadron had lit yit."

SUNDAY had no regular program, although several well known club women spoke at public meetings in the afternoon and evening. Among these were Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. Mary Tenney Gray, Mrs. May Alden Ward and Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden. Sunday afternoon a delightful garden party was given to the women of the press at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mitchell, assisted by the California Women's Press Club and members of the local board. After a charming program of literary and musical numbers Mrs. Mary M. Bowman, a charter member of the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Club and one of the promoters of the local organization, read a paper on the early history and romantic life of the Californian, concluding with the old-time Spanish greeting: "Nuestros Casas son de vs y servien de lo que gustan." "Our homes are yours; take what you want," a hospitality which was truly exemplified by the host and hostess.

During the afternoon hundreds of visitors thronged the walks and shady bypaths of the pretty garden while music was discoursed inside the home and out. Among those present were many of the leading club women of the country, with many local guests of note. The CLUB WOMAN was represented by its department editors Mrs. Emma A. Fox, Mrs. May Alden Ward and Mrs. Viola Price Franklin and by several of its state editors.

Now for a two months' rest.

Where are you going this summer?

For us, we are going to stay in a quiet corner of the world, not too far from the madding world and yet as quiet as any old Massachusetts town can be. Shirley is next door to heaven.

MONDAY, MAY 5.

ARNATIONS, a half million of them, had taken the place of the callas when the morning session opened in Simpson Auditorium, Monday.

The convention was called to order by Mrs. Lowe at 9:30, and the session—a business session distinctly—lasted until 12:30. The work accomplished was the adoption by viva voce vote, under suspension of the rules, of the amending Section 2 of Article II., which amendment reads as follows:

SECTION 2. From a state where a club is a member of the State Federation, it would also be eligible to the General Federation if recommended to its executive board by the executive board of the State Federation; the power of admission to remain as give in Article II. of the By-Laws, as follows:

SECT. 3. The president shall refer all applications for membership to the committee on membership appointed by the board of directors, for its action upon the same. The action of the committee on membership shall be in writing, and a unanimous vote of the committee shall be required to elect. In case the committee fails to agree, the application shall be referred to the whole board, the written vote of two-thirds of which shall be necessary to elect to membership.

(This is virtually the "substitute amendment" or compromise proposed by the Georgia and Massachusetts committee last February, and printed in the March and April numbers of the CLUB WOMAN.)

The report of the program committee, Mrs. Priddy, chairman, was adopted, and the report of the committee on re-incorporation was called for. Mrs. Lockwood, chairman, stated that the last biennial convention had appointed this committee to obtain from the United States a charter for the Federation, there having arisen grave doubts as to the validity of the present charter under the federal laws. Mrs. Lockwood gave the *modus operandi* that had been gone through with to obtain the new charter, telling of the courteous consideration of Senator Fairbanks, and how the bill had been introduced in the Senate, passed to second reading, referred to the judiciary committee, reported back to the Senate and passed—all in one afternoon session; a rare procedure.

Mrs. Lockwood then told of the bill's experience in the house; how week after week went by without its having been introduced until the last session of the last day of Congress arrived, and hope had been abandoned by the committee that its efforts would bear fruit. But at the last moment the bill was introduced, and the house rushed it through in the same manner as had been done by the Senate. "This bill," concluded Mrs. Lockwood, "was the last bill signed by our late lamented president, McKinley." The charter reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that Mrs. Rebecca Lowe and (here names of state presidents are given) and their associates and successors are hereby created a body corporate and politic of the District of Columbia by the name, style and title of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and by that name shall have perpetual succession for educational, industrial, philanthropic, literary, artistic and scientific culture, and to bring into communication with one another the various women's clubs throughout the world with power in said corporation to make and use a common seal and to alter same at pleasure.

Sec. 2. That said corporation is authorized to acquire by devise, bequest or otherwise, hold, purchase and convey such real and personal estate as shall or may be required for the purpose of its incorporation not exceeding \$200,000, with authority in said corporation should it, by it, be deemed necessary so to do, to mortgage or otherwise encumber the real estate which it may hereafter own or acquire, and may give therefore such evidences of indebtedness as such corporation may decide upon.

Sec. 3. That said corporation may adopt and make by-laws for the admission and qualifications of members, the management

of its property, and the regulation of its affairs, and shall have the power to amend said constitution and by-laws at pleasure. Said corporation shall have its headquarters at Washington, in the District of Columbia.

After some discussion a motion to postpone action on the charter was carried.

Under the head of unfinished business, the following matters were disposed of: Report of chairman biennial committee, Mrs. Buckwalter, adopted; report of chairman reciprocity committee, Mrs. Moore, recommending creation of permanent national bureau of reciprocity, adopted; report of chairman badge committee, Mrs. Noyes, showing \$358.98 cash on hand, adopted.

Mrs. Granger, of Georgia, moved the consideration of the amendment to section 2 of the by-laws, and section 3, as proposed by the joint conference of Georgia and Massachusetts delegates.

This brought on a lively discussion of the color question, and Mrs. Shields, of Missouri, presented the amendment given in the CLUB WOMAN last December in the report of the Missouri state convention. It was an amendment, proposing that colored women's clubs be made eligible to the General Federation in states where they are eligible to the State Federation. In other cases, she proposed the admission should be by a three-fourths vote of a board appointed for that purpose the discussion that followed was participated in by women from all parts of the country. Lost.

Miss Addams, of Chicago, offered to amend Section 3 so that the word "unanimous" would be changed to "three-fifths" vote. This was put to vote and lost.

MONDAY AFTERNOON at Simpson Auditorium, Mrs. Anna D. West, of Massachusetts, was chairman of the civic session, while Miss Evans presided. The first number on the program was address on "Responsibilities and Opportunities of Women in Municipal Reform," by the president of the Michigan Federation, Mrs. Belle M. Perry.

Mrs. M. E. Troutman, president of the Woman's Health Protective Association of New York, spoke on the "Means and Methods of Protecting the Public Health." She said: "The beauty of the home cannot be enjoyed unless its sanitary conditions are good. People generally credited with intelligence often display a lack of care and cleanliness about the home, especially in its sanitary conditions. To protect the family and study the laws of the sanitation of the home is, in my opinion, the duty of every mother. In my experience I have found that the best method is to study the results obtained by observations made about the home and to endeavor to abolish the untidy conditions such as are detrimental to the public health.

"Put forth your best efforts against the sweat shop and try to protect the children against working in factories. Do not forget the large and small stores where many people are employed—see that they have the proper sanitary conditions, and you will be doing a great good for the health of the public."

Miss Abby H. Ware, of Topeka, spoke on the "Value of Community Life to Social Reform." She said that the reform worker must have unswerving faith in humanity, even when humanity is represented by an idiot boy or a drunken woman. Settlement workers must be students and first have facts before they can attempt the solution of the industrial conditions of a neighborhood. One of the most encouraging results in the work of changing the environment of a community for the good is that the children are happier. Children should have attractive play grounds. The early evening is the only time that the children who have to work all day have for playing, and the grounds should be equipped accordingly.

Miss Georgia Bacon, vice-president of the Massachusetts Federation, had for her subject, "Municipal Parks and Playgrounds." She said that ample and convenient open spaces for parks in the city are essential to the health of the public. The park relieves the monotony of paved streets and increases the value of city property. Parks furnish occasional relief to business people, and in this respect they do a great amount of good.

Mrs. Frederick Schoff of Philadelphia told of the juvenile courts. She contended that children never commit crimes until they are driven to it and that trying them in a court where every common drunk and tramp is brought in is itself a criminal action.

THE forestry session, under Mrs. J. P. Mumford and Mrs. J. G. Lemon, brought out some good reports. Nearly every state in the Union had been heard from on this question. The first was Pennsylvania. Seven hundred thousand acres of the high lands are now reserved by the state. It is expected that sanatoriums will be established on these reserves, where those suffering from tuberculosis and such diseases may be treated. The Woman's Club at Wilkesbarre has interested all the people in the neighborhood in the forestry question and they have even gone so far as to appoint a forester to look after the forests of the vicinity.

In Maine a committee has been appointed to look after the preservation and reservation of the forests. Vermont has done little or nothing. Massachusetts also has taken little interest. The same may be said of Rhode Island. In Connecticut it is the intention to have something done concerning the way in which the trolley cars are damaging the trees. The Connecticut people also intend to have the Pennsylvania law regarding forests passed. New York has interested itself in the matter, and has signed appeals to congress to have a step taken towards the preservation of the forests of America. New Jersey hopes to raise a fund of \$100,000 with which to make forestry parks along the Palisades. The Delaware clubs are wakening up to the situation, and have decided to ask for the preservation of the evergreens of the state, which are being shipped away until soon none would be left. Maryland is also working along the same lines. South Carolina feels the need of forestry laws in that state. In Georgia the drought and floods are becoming annually more terrible, and the women of this state are certain that something must be done, and that right away. Arkansas is favorable to anything that is proper. Tennessee sends in a stirring appeal that something be done for Appalachian park. The Texas women are of the opinion that they could best protect the trees by protecting the birds. Indiana has nothing to say. At the last session of the Michigan state legislature 50,000 acres of state lands were appropriated for reforestation. The club women of Wisconsin have planted during the past few years hundreds of trees. The Minnesota club women hold the good of forestry close at heart.

Minnesota may be said to have been the storm center of the forestry movement during the past few years. The women have labored unceasingly to secure a permanent forest reservation at the headwaters of the Mississippi. In Iowa the clubs have done little. With Missouri it is the same. Nebraska bewails the total absence of forests, but has taken a great interest in the forestry movement. North Dakota is in the same straits, and feels the need of great interest in this subject. Utah wants state forestry parks. Colorado has kept up an incessant agitation to have the forests preserved. Colorado feels that if it loses the forest it will be a great loss to the state. The Oregon clubs would unite on this question. Washington feels that the forestry work is just the thing for women to take up.

Mrs. Williams, of Minnesota, moved that the general board be

requested to circulate the report of Mrs. Mumford, and to add to it the reports of the other states which have not already been circulated. The vote passed the house, and this will be done.

MEANWHILE at Temple B'nai B'rith Mrs. Denison presided over the traveling library section with Mrs. Annie Mc L. Moores, chairman.

The subject was introduced by Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, state president of Tennessee, continued by Mrs. W. A. Nelden of Salt Lake, and finished by Mrs. C. P. Barnes of Louisville, Ky. "It is only a trifle," said Mrs. Perkins, "that determines a future course of action. A book in the hands of an impressionable child may be the means of deciding his or her career for life. The present traveling library system owes its origin to a desire on the part of noble-minded men and women to furnish books to those whose reading facilities were limited, and to combat evil influences. In order to accomplish this purpose, branch libraries were established in the outskirts of large places; then followed more widely scattered delivery, and out of these experiments came the widely established traveling library system of today.

"The growth of this movement has been marvelous. In 1891 there were thirty-seven states which had traveling libraries. Twenty of these states had library commissioners. In twenty-five states traveling libraries were started by women's clubs, and proved highly instrumental in securing the appointment of state boards of commissioners and in obtaining state appropriations."

Mrs. Barnes told, simply and effectively, of the work of the traveling library in the mountains of Kentucky—"which," she said, "briefly told, is the work of the club women of Kentucky." Mrs. Barnes told how for the last six years the club women of her state have been collecting and sending out books to the poor and ignorant mountaineers, and she described graphically the effects of this labor of love. In speaking of the Kentucky mountaineer Mrs. Barnes referred to the popularly-termed "moonshiner," of whom she said:

"An Anglo-Saxon of the purest type, he is proudly conscious of his ancestry and morbidly sensitive of his educational defects. Allied to no foreigner, he and his wife, his neighbors and their wives, are the undisputed 'Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.'

"Loyal to his country, he did valiant service in the civil war. Hospitable to the stranger, guarding safely his person and his belongings, he is always a true host and never a robber or a bandit. But his idea of government is for the state to regulate international affairs, and for himself to settle all domestic difficulties—hence family feuds.

"Now, that the public schools are established, roads built and the world coming to him, the older mountaineer still refuses all advancements; but the younger, aroused from the lethargy of a century, eagerly seizes every opportunity for improvement, social, mental and moral. With this encouraging response to efforts put forth, these people are entitled to every consideration of justice, not only from native kinsmen but from the whole world."

Mrs. Nelden gave a comprehensive review of the work done by the Utah club women in the establishment in that state of the traveling library system, and drew conclusions demonstrating the unquestioned good done and to be done by such an institution.

"Free Traveling Art Collection" was discussed by Mrs. Maria Kimball of La Grange, Tenn., and Mrs. Percy Pennybacker of Austin, Tex., both of whom told of the grateful and gratifying results that had followed and would continue to follow the sending of art collections to small towns and villages whose inhabitants were shut out by poverty, care and remoteness from the refining influences of truth, beauty and nobility as depicted by the pencil and brush.

"Fifteen years from now," said Mrs. Pennybacker, "many a home will show in its adornment the results of a lesson taught by a traveling art collection to some little brown-eyed girl. Last year, in Texas, we sent our collection over a distance of 3317 miles. This year we hope to send, with a still larger collection, a sweet, noble, loving woman, to personally conduct the tour and give lessons drawn from each picture in illustration of the beauty and truths it may portray."

"Social Settlement Work" was the next topic and was assigned to Mrs. Patty Semple of Louisville, Ky., with discussion to be led by Mrs. John C. Harrison of Fort Worth, Tex. Mrs. Semple had been prevented from attending and her paper was read by Miss Scott of Lexington, Ky. It showed to what lengths of self-sacrifice and personal exposure, the Kentucky club women have gone in their efforts to improve, through personal contact, the wretched condition of many of the mountaineer folk of that section. Upon occasions they would walk twelve and fifteen miles to hold a promised meeting; they descended swift streams by night, rode horseback over tortuous mountain trails into the very heart of the fastnesses—and everywhere were received with rude but cordial courtesy and protected even by men of most dangerous character, from harm.

The Audubon session followed, of which Mrs. John T. Illick was chairman. In her report she told of the work of the society and its great success done to secure the enactment of state and federal laws for the protection of the "feathered friends of the world." In closing, Mrs. Illick said:

"If the women of a great body like this Federation would, in the love of the beautiful in nature and standing for the right, unite in a strong determination against the sacrifice of life and song for personal adornment, the laws I have reported to you would more easily and with less expense be made effective."

"The Educational Value of Bird Study" was ably and most pleasingly presented by Mrs. Charles Lobingier of Omaha. "Of all forms of nature study," said she, "no one seems at once so universally attractive, so practical and potential in its possibilities as the study of birds. A large share of the benefits of this study may be obtained without technical knowledge—a strong and popular point in favor." Mrs. Lobingier demonstrated the educational value of bird study to society, and closed with this quotation from Maurice Thompson: "The science of ornithology is both fascinating and useful, but the unrecognized and unnamed science of bird-loving is to the more practical study what religion is to biology—the explanation of the unexplainable."

Mrs. Eben Byron Smith, president of the Chicago branch of the Woman's auxiliary of the American Park and Outdoor Association, presented a paper on "The Economic Value of Bird Life to Human Life." Mrs. Smith explained the imperative importance of birds to the success of agricultural pursuits, quoting several authorities to the effect that if all the birds were killed off at once the world would not be habitable by man fifteen years hence. "It is estimated," said Mrs. Smith, "that the farmers of Pennsylvania lost over \$4,000,000 in one year through the ravages of field mice, because a wholesale slaughtering of owls had been ignorantly encouraged by rewards the year before."

Discussion on the subject, "Our Birds," was led by Mrs. W. H. Bailey of Des Moines, Iowa, who told charmingly the story of how the little Hiawatha learned to know and love his feathered brothers through the guidance of old Nokomis. Mrs. Bailey told of the firm stand that has been taken by the Women's Federation of Iowa for the protection of the birds of that state, and spoke of the necessity for maintaining the proper balance between bird life and agriculture.

Mrs. Grinnell of Pasadena, who, in collaboration with her son wrote the bird books, "Our Feathered Friends" and "Birds of Song and Story," and who is now engaged upon a contract

book on the birds of California, addressed the session briefly, saying:

"The first Audubon society of which we have account convened more than 6000 years ago in a sort of floating synagogue somewhere in the Orient. This society numbered a family of eight persons, Noah and his wife and their three sons and their wives. This original society for the protection of birds took care that every bird of every sort went into the ark. And this by the order of Heaven; for, though men, women and boys who had, doubtless in thinking and unthinking ways, persecuted the birds, perished in the elements, the birds were saved.

"When it shall be no longer necessary for our modern Noahs to put forth their hands and pull the birds in unto them in the ark, then a rainbow shall indeed span our sky, and the ark itself, the Audubon society, shall rest on the summit of a hill as near to Heaven as may be, since it was built to do Heaven's will. Long live the birds by Heaven's decree, and long live the Audubon societies!"

THE evening session was presided over by Mrs. Lowe. It was an educational session, of which Miss Sabin, of Wisconsin, was chairman. The first speaker was Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University, and his subject, "The Higher Education of Women." He spoke, in part, as follows:

The subject of the higher training of young women may resolve itself into three questions:

First—Shall a girl receive a college education?

Second—Shall she receive the same kind of a college education as a boy?

Third—Shall she be educated in the same college?

As to the first question: It must depend on the character of the girl. Precisely so with the boy. No parents should let either boy or girl enter life with any less preparation than the best they can give. It is true that many college graduates, boys and girls alike, do not amount to much after the schools have done the best they can. It is true, also, that higher education is not a question alone of preparing great men for great things. It must prepare even little men for greater things than they would have otherwise found possible. And so it is with the education of women. The highest product of social evolution is the growth of the civilized home, the home that only a wise, cultivated and high-minded woman can make. To furnish such women is one of the worthiest functions of higher education. Four of the best years of one's life spent in the company of noble thoughts and high ideals cannot fail to leave their impress. To be wise, and at the same time womanly, is to wield a tremendous influence, which may be felt for good in the lives of generations to come. It is not forms of government by which men are made and unmade. It is the character and influence of their mothers and their wives. The higher education of women means more for the future than all conceivable legislative reforms. And its influence does not stop with the home. It means higher standards of manhood, greater thoroughness of training, and the coming of better men. Therefore let us educate our girls as well as our boys. A generous education should be the birthright of every daughter of the republic as well as of every son.

Shall we give our girls the same education as our boys? Yes and no. If we mean by the same an equal degree of breadth and thoroughness, an equal fitness for high thinking and wise acting, yes, let it be the same. If we mean this: Shall we reach this end by exactly the same course of studies? then my answer would be no. For the same course of study will not yield the same results with different persons. The ordinary "college course" which has been handed down from generation to generation is a result of a series of compromises in trying to fit the traditional education of clergymen and gentlemen to the needs of a different social era. The main reason why the college students of today are twenty times as many as twenty years ago is that the college training now given is valuable to twenty times as many men as could be reached or helped by the narrow courses of twenty years ago.

The best education for a young woman is surely not that which has proved unfit for the young man. She is an individual as well as he, and her work gains as much as his by relating it to her life. But an institution which meets the varied needs of varied men can also meet the varied needs of the women. The intellectual needs of the two classes are not very different in many important respects. It is true that most men in college look forward to professional

training and that very few women do so. Those who have to do with the higher education of women know that the severest demands can be met by them as well as by men. There is no demand for easy or "goody-goody" courses of study for women except as this demand has been encouraged by men. In this matter the supply has always preceded the demand.

Shall women be taught in the same classes as men? This is partly a matter of taste or personal preference. It does no harm whatever to either men or women to meet those of the other sex in the same class rooms. No harm is done in either case, nor has the matter more than secondary importance. Considerable has been said for and against the union in one institution of technical schools and schools of liberal arts. But I believe better men are made when the two are brought more closely together.

In woman's education, as planned for women alone, the tendency is toward the study of beauty and order. Literature and language take precedence over science. In carrying this to an extreme the necessary relation of thought to action becomes obscured. In schools for men alone, the reverse condition often obtains. The sense of reality obscures the elements of beauty and fitness. It is of great advantage to both men and women to meet on a plane of equality in education. Women are brought into contact with men who can do things, men in whom the sense of reality is strong and who have definite views of life.

Association with wise, sane and healthy women has its value for young men. This value has never been fully realized, even by the strongest advocates of co-education. It raises their ideal of womanhood, and the highest manhood must be associated with such an ideal.

If it is claimed that the preponderance of high school educated women in ordinary society is showing some such effects in matters of current opinion. For example, it is claimed that the university extension course is no longer of university nature. It is a lyceum course, designed to please women who enjoy a little poetry-play and music, read the novels of the day, dabble in Theosophy, Christian Science or psychic psychology. There is nothing ruggedly true, nothing masculine left in it. Current literature and history are affected by the same influences. If the women of society do not read a book it will scarcely pay to publish it. Science is popularized in the same fashion by ceasing to be science and becoming mere sentiment or pleasing information. This is shown by the number of books on how to study a bird, a flower, a tree, or a star through an opera glass, and without knowing anything about it.

The remedy for feminine dilettanteism is found in more severe training. Current literature, as shown in profitable editions reflects the taste of the leisure class. The women with leisure who read and discuss the vapid books are not representative of women's higher education. In any event this gives no argument against co-education. It is thorough training, not separate training, which is indicated as the need of the times.

A final question: Does not co-education lead to marriage? It certainly does; and this fact cannot be and need not be denied. The wonder is rather that there are not more of such marriages. It is a constant surprise that so many college men turn from their college associates and marry some earlier or later acquaintance of inferior ability, inferior training and often inferior personal charm. The marriages which result from college association are not usually premature, and it is certainly true that no better marriages can be made than those founded on common interests and intellectual friendships.

Miss L. J. Martin, who is assistant professor of psychology at Stanford University, gave an address on "Art for Children from the Standpoint of Psychology," saying in part:

The purpose of education in æsthetic appreciation, the point of view from which the subject of art for children from the standpoint of psychology is to be discussed, is like the purpose of education in other subjects, namely, to put the child in possession of his artistic inheritance. This is equivalent to saying that the artistic work to be selected for exhibition in rooms for children is the masterpiece.

In visiting schoolrooms it has seemed to me that sufficient care has not been used in the selection of illustrative material. I saw recently in a schoolroom in San Francisco an elaborate black-board drawing covering one side of the room. The teacher told me she had made it to give the children an idea of a barnyard, as they had never been in the country. The background had been put in with brilliant colored crayons. The domestic animals had evidently been cut from old chromos. Since it may be argued that children observe highly colored objects more closely, I will not say it might have been desirable to tone down the colors in order to

make them true to nature. On educational grounds, however, I think every one should protest against the relative size of the animals. Naturally I made no very elaborate measurements, but, as I remember them the cat, the lamb and the cow were about the same size, and the turkey somewhat larger.

While I am far from wishing to say that no pictures should be put up in the schoolroom, I am personally of the opinion that very few, perhaps not more than two or three, should be exhibited at the same time, and, in what seems to me the best interests of education, I desire to protest against the present tendency to overcrowd schoolrooms with artistic and illustrative material.

For my own part I have largely banished pictures and bric-a-brac from my study, and find a room furnished only with a table and chair and the necessary books more conducive to satisfactory work. That my experience is not exceptional is shown by that of many persons with whom I have talked. A German architect told me that having filled his study with art treasures collected in Spain, he was obliged to remove them because they were so distracting that he was unable to do his work. Is it reasonable then to expect a child to do his best work under circumstances which more mature people find so unfavorable?

While primarily I object to the exhibiting of many pictures simultaneously on the ground that it impedes the main work of the school, I should also object to it even if the pupils were to acquire in the school only a knowledge of artistic productions or to get all their information regarding other subjects through the pictures exhibited. The following is typical of what I have seen crowded together on school walls and other rooms for children in an area not exceeding two feet square; small pictures of the Sistine Madonna, Cleveland, Mona Lisa, Washington, Little Red Riding Hood, George Eliot and Longfellow.

Turning now to the effect on the imagination; even if each picture could be seen without confusion and distortion, I should oppose the simultaneous exhibition of many pictures because the imagination would be hampered in its activity by the constant presence of so many exciting external stimuli and have a tendency to draw its material almost exclusively from them. I am inclined to think it would be better in the United States to develop somewhat slowly artistically, to be content to appear even somewhat barbarous in our productions and tastes for a time, in order in the end to develop an art expressing the peculiar features of our individual national life, rather than to develop a mongrel art which must ultimately result from the over-crowding of children's minds with the beautiful of other times and lands. Individuality in art, as in other things, is necessary, if a nation is to be effective or, indeed, interesting.

For the reasons already given in detail, it is to be hoped that the Japanese fashion of exhibiting but few artistic works at a time will become a universal custom. It rests on the psychological fact that the number of objects that can be simultaneously seen to advantage is limited.

For most children the streets are the art galleries. At present the only means used to excite attention in advertising is the comic, the grotesque and the hideous. We may be sharpening children's ability to appreciate a joke, but we are doing little or nothing on the street to cultivate their powers of artistic appreciation.

The value of the Japanese prints does not come from the associations they aroused from the story they tell, as is the case with European and American masterpieces, but from their exceptionally brilliant and harmonious coloring and beautiful lines and forms. Whatever we may think of expansion as a political matter, the time has come when we must expand aesthetically and include in our enjoyment the artistic production of another continent. One who studies the work of the Japanese artists must feel that they have done what their greatest representative, Hokusai, desired: "To hand down to future ages, and bring within the knowledge of their fellow men, beyond a thousand leagues the spirit and form of all the joy and happiness they saw filling the universe."

The last speaker was Mrs. Lillian D. Duncanson, of Chicago, on "Fads in Education."

"The word 'fad' is of modern invention. Its origin and its destiny are doubtful. It is defined as a trivial fancy, adopted and pursued for a time with irrational zeal." Said she:

Each innovation in education has been branded a fad. Kindergarten, music, physical culture, sense training, visualizing and the new education were all stamped fads.

Education is an effort to acquire harmony with one's environment. It is becoming acquainted with life and its object. Fads are the reaching out from the darkness for new secrets of living.

They are the mileposts of growth along the never-ending path of evolution.

There is a danger of the pendulum's swinging too far to the other side. Our school training is for nothing if it is not for the making of fine men and women in the interest of good citizenship.

Our industrial development demands the studies known as fads. Artistic drawing develops originally and aids in character building. Visualizing causes the brain to recognize objects by the eye. Sense training builds for character through industrial activities.

The college of the future will be a state institution and an integral part of the public school system. The college of the past was for the select few, permeated more or less with the class spirit.

The college of the future must be democratic, serving the common people, who support it.

TUESDAY, MAY 6.



THE morning's session was opened at 9:15 by Mrs. Lowe, who announced that the first fifteen minutes would be given to the subject of national irrigation, and introduced C. B. Boothe, chairman of the National Irrigation Association, who spoke very briefly, and to the point. "I congratulate the convention," said Mr. Boothe, "on the excellent progress your Federation has made in the study of this vital problem, and I am indeed glad that you are about to take up executive work in this connection."

Mrs. Lon V. Chapin, of Los Angeles, followed with a resolution calling on Congress to use the utmost promptness and energy in introducing national irrigation of arid lands wherever feasible. This resolution was adopted.

On resolution offered by Mrs. Greenleaf of California, it was voted to hold an adjourned meeting at the synagogue Thursday afternoon to hear postponed reports from State Federations and federated committees.

Mrs. Philip N. Moore of Wisconsin, chairman of the Federation's Louisiana purchase states committee, made the report for that committee, detailing the work as far as it has progressed, the last biennial having created the committee and instructed it to

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report upon a suitable memorial in the form of a permanent federation building at St. Louis to cost from \$75,000 to \$150,000. Mrs. Moore reported that the committee was of the opinion that the Federation would not be willing to trust the expenditure of so large an amount to a committee, and suggested that the matter be referred to the convention sitting as a committee of the whole. October 17, 1903, will be the centennial anniversary of the ratification by the United States Senate of the Louisiana purchase.

Mrs. Johnson, of Kansas, moved the adoption of the committee's report. Mrs. Helmuth, of New York, moved to table it. This latter motion carried.

The secretary announced that the amendments embodying reorganization, as proposed by Massachusetts, were withdrawn for the present, owing to certain legal questions which had arisen.

There then came before the convention those by-laws amendments which had not been reached at the session of the day before. These were taken up and disposed of in order:

Article I, section 9—Amendment to relieve a seeming ambiguity, no vital change being involved.

Mrs. Fox moved the adoption of the amendment, and Mrs. Cole of Wisconsin denounced the regime by which the Federation is allowed to stipulate that the president of an individual club shall be one of the delegates to the biennial. "I speak," she said, "in behalf of the individual club. The Federation has no right to filch from us legislative power by saying whom we shall send to the convention. Let each club choose its own delegates, and then club representation in the General Federation will be fair and just."

Mrs. Draper Smith, of Nebraska, offered to amend the section so that it would read, in part, as follows:

Each state or territorial Federation of twenty-five clubs or less shall be entitled to be represented by five delegates, the first two of whom shall be the president and the Federation secretary, by virtue of their office. This was discussed and defeated.

At this point Mrs. Helmuth, of New York, moved the substitution of Mrs. Fox's "Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs" to replace the "Shattuck Manual," as explained in foregoing paragraphs. Miss Hunt of Massachusetts opposed the amendment and there was a lively discussion, after which the vote was called and four-fifths of the delegates rose in support of the amendment, and Mrs. Fox's manual was declared substituted. Mrs. Fox rose in acknowledgement of the honor, and was given an ovation from the floor. Mrs. Fox's manual, it is well known, is made up from her CLUB WOMAN articles, revised and extended.

The proposal to amend Section 6 of Article III., so as to reduce the per capita tax from 10 cents to 5, provoked long and trying discussion, during the course of which Mrs. Lowe was heartily applauded for saying that she thought it time that every officer of the Federation have her expenses paid by the Federation, and that it was "a shame to elect a woman to any office in the Federation because she was able to bear the expenses of that office."

The amendment was voted down.

Mrs. Lydia E. Williams, who has been popularly spoken of as the "dark horse" for presidential nomination, presented to the convention Minnesota's invitation to hold the next biennial at Minneapolis.

A California delegate, speaking in behalf of her delegation, requested that Mrs. Lowe resign the chair for the remainder of the session to Mrs. Platt Decker of Denver and this was done.

Mrs. Lowe offered a resolution of sorrow and sympathy to be sent to Mrs. Potter Palmer, at Chicago, in consideration of the death of her husband. The resolution was adopted.

Mrs. Decker offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs hold two biennial sessions every year, and that each be held in Los Angeles." The bit of complimentary jest provoked laughter and applause.

Mrs. Shields, in behalf of Missouri, invited the convention to meet in St. Louis for the biennial of 1904.

At 12:40 P. M., the session adjourned.

SIMPSON AUDITORIUM was the scene of the Civil Service session Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Denison presided and Miss Perkins of Massachusetts was chairman.

A paper on "Civil Service Reform, its Meaning and Objects," written by Miss Foster, secretary of the Civil Service Reform Club of Massachusetts, was read by Miss Bacon. The paper recited the history of the civil service reform movement in this country and warmly commended President Roosevelt for the support he is giving it.

Mrs. McAneny, of the New York Women's Auxiliary, read a paper on "Civil Service Reform and our Public Institutions of Charity and Correction," which was warmly applauded and Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Denver followed on the same topic.

Mrs. Decker is one of the most popular and able women in the Federation, her subject was one with which her position on the state board of Colorado has made her thoroughly familiar, and she spoke as one with authority. She advocated the appointing of the officers for all penal and charitable institutions by the boards of control and not by the governor of the state or the mayor of the city. She told of the evils that the spoils system had wrought in her own state, and of the fight that the Federation women were making against it.

Mrs. T. P. Stanwood, state president of Illinois, followed with an address on "Civil Service Reform in our Public Schools." Mrs. Stanwood argued that the teachings of civics in the high schools should be so arranged as to bring to the minds of the pupils the dignity and honor of civil service, and should leave in their minds a practical and genuine desire to further the work of civil service reform. The speaker told of the plan adopted by all the high schools in the state, where club women could further the matter, for the best three essays on the subject, "The Civil Service and Why It Should Be Non-Political." She contrasted the usefulness of an army to a native at peace with the army of school teachers in the country, and claimed that the work of the school teachers was as truly civil service as that of collector of port or the service of the post office, and asserted that the way to make the work of the public schools as effective as possible, was to establish the permanency of position and the adequacy of pay.

At the close of the session a resolution was adopted that a permanent committee on civil service reform be appointed.

AT THE art session which followed Mrs. A. H. Brockway chairman of the art committee, introduced Miss Mary Austin of Independence as the talented young Californian who would speak on "Arts and Crafts of the Indians." She said in part:

The reason why the Indian, more than any other, can turn mean materials to beautiful use is that he is of them; has but lately

The Conquest of Fate

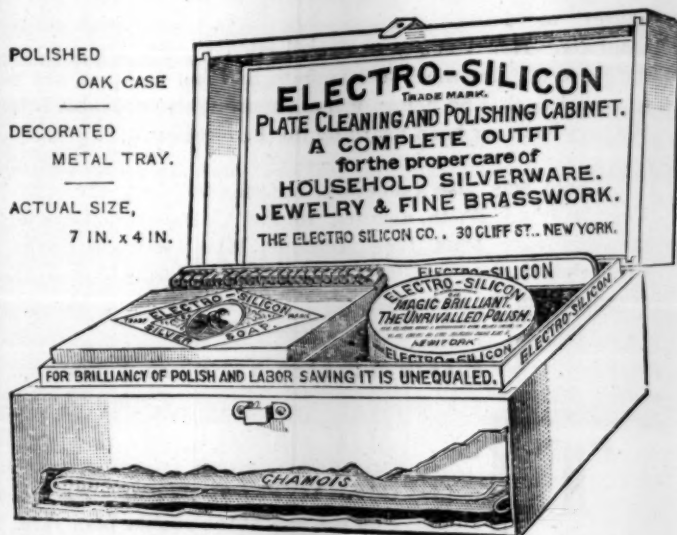
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come out from being the thing he handles. The savage scoops up a handful of clay to make a cooking pot, grows to love it under his hand, caresses it into beauty.

The finest basket weaving in the world comes from the California Indians, but the bulk of American basketry comes from Southern Europe, and in the meantime our Indians are a public charge of increasing helplessness.

Perhaps the chief difference between the white woman worker and the brown is that the first can find out why and alter the conditions of successful work; the Indian can only do the work. Understand that she can probably teach us as much as we teach her, for much that seems to us worse in her life is only different. Technical precision she has, and art form and the capacity for pains; it only rests with us to give her opportunity and encouragement. What the Indian woman requires of us and we of her is not so much philanthropy as equitable exchange.

Miss Julia Osgood of Middleborough, Mass., told a most interesting story of "Why and How We Study Art." She said in part:

Art is man's effort to create the beautiful, and all mankind is in love with the beautiful. Some of us worship a crude form of it, and others enlarge and ennoble their view till it comes closer to the beatific vision.

We speak of the fine arts, the French equivalent is better—the beautiful arts.

The first need in America is not the introduction of beauty into the household, but the clearing out of obstructions, as would a pioneer, and creating a wholesome atmosphere of simplicity in which beauty can be enshrined.

Let us now mention categorically our reasons for studying art: First—It directs us to the study of nature, and from nature leads us to the great soul that animates nature. Second—It leads us to study the most noble and beautiful manifestations of man's heart and intellect. Third—It opens to us unnumbered avenues into the world of beauty. Fourth—It fills the mind with pure and noble thoughts, and the memory with pictures that are a source of delight while life lasts. Fifth—By so filling the mind with pictures that stimulate love and virtue, courage and joy, art becomes a powerful factor in the growth of character, for, as Marcus Aurelius put it, "The soul takes color from its fantasies."

Study only the best. You will need a leader or teacher at first, one who has passed the undeveloped, egotistical stage of establishing his standard by saying "I like it" or "I don't like it," but who reverently leads the pupil to great works only and helps to a growing understanding of their spirit.

Learn pictures by heart, as you would poetry, literally line by line, and comfort yourself by recalling them if you are ever homesick, or lonely, or downcast in spirit.

Do not try to get "a brief outline of the history of art," it would be only a skeleton devoid of vitality. But study the life and works of some mighty genius until he becomes a living influence in your career; then extend your study in the art work of the century in which he lived and finally connect that century with those that preceded and followed it.

OVER at the synagogue there was a fine meeting to discuss the "Value of the Subordinate Federation."

After a brief and graceful introduction by Mrs. Priddy, the report of the chairman, Mrs. A. H. Thompson, was heard. Mrs. Thompson's paper was a general and exhaustive review of the purposes and growth of subordinate federations of women's clubs. She said in part:

The organization of the first club marked an era in the history of the progress of women. The subordinate federation is the next step.

The growth of local or subordinate federation of women's clubs has been phenomenal during the past few years. The report of the last biennial shows that only six states had District Federations at that time, and nine reported City Federations as among the activities of club women. Recent inquiry proves that in almost every state there are now subordinate federations, either district, county or city organizations, and that they are of value not only in the promotion of unity of thought and social co-operation, but they mark a distinct advance in the progress of the club movement.

The education which the club women themselves receive in local federations will strengthen then both the state and national bodies, and its value to them can scarcely be over-estimated, but by

educating the community to recognize women as interested citizens in every department of civic enterprise, local federations are surely hastening the time when the mothers of the community will be accorded the privilege of a share in all that makes for good government and wholesome surroundings for their children.

And local federations are proving of value in helping to solve the problem of social conditions.

Mrs. W. W. Pattilo, of Atlanta, spoke on, "The Work of Local Federation in Philanthropy and Reform." She gave the history of the good that local federations have accomplished in alleviating the conditions of the poor, in raising up unfortunate women and children and in obtaining improvements in the large cities for the benefit of the lower classes.

Passing to the reform movements instituted by local federations, the speaker showed how, by combined effort and centralization of the power held by the women's clubs, greatly needed reforms had been obtained throughout the country. She instanced the movement against child labor, and the wave of reform directed against the existing evils of juvenile court law, as two great fields in which success had already been gained through the efforts of local federations, and where there remains still great opportunity for activity.

Under the general topic, "What Local Federations May Do for the Preservation of Local History," Mrs. W. W. Stilson took as her subject, "The Restoration of the Missions of Southern California."

The need for preserving the missions is great. Stop and consider the conditions. San Juan Capistrano was erected in 1776. Would Massachusetts neglect an historic building that was erected in the year of the Battle of Bunker Hill? We journey to foreign lands to view the noble remains of ancient architecture, yet here in our midst are perfect types of Spanish and Italian renaissance art.

Mrs. Stilson concluded with an account of the work that the Landmarks Club has accomplished and the methods followed in conserving the old missions.

Another fertile field for the activity of subordinate federations of clubs was described by Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, of Colorado Springs, who spoke on "The Protection of the Cliff Dweller Ruins of Colorado."

The third portion of the subject was ably handled by Miss Lillian Davis Duncanson, of Chicago, who considered the question, "What Local Federations May Accomplish in Civic Work." Miss Duncanson said, in brief:

Civic government belongs to woman and to man in a unity of interests that means success for the all. Interest in civic cleanliness and beauty is woman's natural right, and her hearty co-operation with man's business insight and energy builds for harmony and happiness. Only by the organization of societies for the purpose of assisting in the administration of civic governments can woman best show her interests.

The Federation meeting is the clearing house of the system. Accounts are balanced by accounts and credit is given where credit is due. It is an exchange of values and acts as a valve on expenditures. Time is too valuable to duplicate efforts, as must be done where several organizations work along the same lines and an ideal system is that of local Federations as centers from which the direction of all the work shall emanate.

Following the formal program the delegates on the floor were given opportunity to testify to the work of the local Federations accomplished in their various sections. Mrs. Garvey, of Topeka, Kan., gave a history of the movement there, and Mrs. Dockery of Idaho told of the federated movement undertaken by the women of her state in securing municipal cleanliness, early closing ordinances and jail inspection. Mrs. Langland, of San Diego, spoke, and Mrs. Mitchell, of Seattle, extended a cordial invitation to the club women to visit the sound cities. The discussion was closed by Mrs. Tanner, of Washington, D. C., who bewailed the difficulty of obtaining improvements in the capital city.

IN THE evening Mrs. Charles W. Rhodes, of New York, gave her illustrated lecture on the "Wagner Festivals at Bayreuth." Mrs. Rhodes played the part of an intelligent guide, first through the ideas underlying the Wagner epics, and then later through the music dramas. She made clear the metaphysical purpose which dominates the Wagner plays, and which binds them, from "Tannhauser" to "Parsifal," closely together. She spoke simply and naturally. Her voice was so well pitched, clear and far reaching, the lantern slides were so exquisite, and her grasp of her subject so complete that no better or more thoroughly enjoyable lecture on Wagner has ever been heard by the Federation.

There was also a meeting, not scheduled on the program, at Temple B'nai B'rith, devoted to the Consumers' League. The speakers were Miss Jane Addams, Miss Gertrude Beeks, Mrs. Frederick Nathan and Mrs. Kelley. A California branch has been organized as the outcome.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

THE whole of Wednesday was given up to an excursion of the entire delegation to Long Beach. Thirty carloads and several thousand women went out from Los Angeles to view the Pacific ocean, stopping on the way at the county poor farm where they were much interested in the workings of the Poor Farm orange grove, the only one of its kind of which there is any record, and one in which charity and industry are combined in such a manner as to afford recreation and exercise for the inmates, as well as to return more than half the cost of the maintenance to the county.

At Long Beach the visitors were met by a reception committee and escorted to the park, where a delightful luncheon was served to about 2000 delegates, after which carriages, tallyhoses and every available vehicle was pressed into service for showing the place, and a little steamer took all it could accommodate out on the waters of the Pacific. The home of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hoffman, the Idlewild, was thrown open as the headquarters of the Long Beach Ebells. A characteristic legend worked in pink, the Ebells color, hung over the entrance, and the color scheme was executed in sweet peas and roses. Several other places were opened as delegation headquarters and were liberally patronized. Los Angeles was reached again at about 5:30 P. M., and all were highly pleased with their visit at the seaside, and passed many remarks complimentary to the people of Long Beach, to the excursions committee and to the railroad officials who had made the outing possible.

WEDNESDAY evening there was an art session at Simpson Auditorium at which Mrs. Lowe presided and Mrs. Brockway was chairman. Mr. Charles F. Lummis was the principal speaker of the evening and said:

My alleged subject, "The Highway of the Missions," is a compromise. I have objected to the term "El Camino Real." There was one in early California, but it was not what we ordinarily think of as the "King's Highway." It was a mere trail and for half a century few wheels touched it and they were the clumsy, hewn wheels of the breaking carreta.

Although the Camino Real was a real highway it was simply a trail marked out by the early settlers. The first of them, and, I often think, the best of them, were the Franciscan fathers. They made a highway the whole length of the Pacific coast, a true royal highway in the older and richer counties to the south, a road 10,000 miles in length.

The speaker then recounted briefly the history of the first Spanish colonization, leading up to the coming in 1749 of Father Junipero Serra, whom he characterized as one of the five great



apostles, the pioneer of California, one of the ablest administrators that ever walked through the state and one of the cleverest of business men. He told of the great walk from Vera Cruz that marked the entrance of Father Junipero Serra into California, and said: "I am not competent to give the history of the great man. That would require a Homer, a master hand."

Mr. Lummis then described the building of the missions and the difficulties under which the padre labored. Reverting to the artistic aspect of the missions he said: "The old padres were true artists in building the old missions. They developed the latest artistic spirit in their untrained workmen. Did you ever think that while only one out of ten or twenty thousand modern men is an artist, every aborigine is an artist? Art is a human heredity, and not a matter of education entirely."

He concluded with a recital of what has been accomplished by the Landmarks Club in restoring the old missions. In asking the audience to remember the one great lesson that the story of the missions teaches, the speaker paid a compliment to his listeners.

"Just as 3000 years ago the women kept alive the sacred flame of Vesta," he said, "so it is the women today who are keeping alive the flame of thought—it is the women who care. We men are too busy, and therefore stupid; for to be too busy to live aright is stupidity." Following the address, a large number of stereopticon views were thrown on the screens, showing the mission buildings of Southern California.

The program was concluded with an address on "Landscape Architecture" by Nathan F. Barrett, an eminent landscape artist of New Rochelle, N. Y. Mr. Barrett was suffering from a throat affection that had deprived him of his voice, so his paper was read by Judge Warren Higley, of New York. His address was an able handling of the artistic phase of landscape gardening, setting forth the advance that has been made in the art of beautifying our cities and our country places.

During the afternoon at the synagogue the reports from State Federations and foreign clubs begun on Thursday were concluded.

THURSDAY, MAY 8.



LECTION of new officers was of paramount interest Thursday morning and the business session was crowded. Excitement had run high all the week on the presidential nomination, there being a determined movement from Colorado and some other states to place Mrs. Sarah Platt-Decker in that office, a place she had already twice refused.

The nominating committee, composed of thirty-nine women from as many states, reported as follows: For president, Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, of New York; for first vice-president, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, of Pasadena, Cal; for second vice-president, Mrs. Emma A. Fox, of Detroit, Mich.; for recording secretary, Mrs. W. T. Coad, of Rapid City, S. D.; for auditor, Mrs. Noyes, of Wisconsin, and for treasurer, Mrs. Emma M. Van Vechten, of Iowa, with eight directors. Immediately Mrs. Gallagher, of Ohio, put Mrs. Decker's name in nomination, whereupon the latter immediately rose and stated that nothing would induce her to accept, and referring to statements in the local press, she further said: "I have said to every newspaper reporter and every one else who wanted to know, from Maine to California, that I am for Mrs. Dimies Denison, of New York. It is right that she should be elected. I do not want the office of president. I have no faith in my ability to carry this great responsibility, and when I have pledged myself to support Mrs. Denison, I could not now do otherwise and still be an honest woman. Let the press say what it will

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of me but I plead with this convention not to place me in this position."

It would seem that the Federation might learn, in due course of time, that when Mrs. Decker says a thing she means it, but in spite of all she could say the final ballot was reported as follows:

For president—Mrs. Dimies T. S. Denison, of New York, 667 votes; Mrs. Sarah Platt-Decker, of Denver, 258; Mrs. Emma E. Fox, of Detroit, 6; Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, of Pasadena, 2; Mrs. Lydia P. Williams, of Minneapolis, 1; Mrs. P. Q. Penny backer, of Texas, 1.

The rest of the ticket elected was:

First vice-president—Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, 611 votes.

Second vice-president—Mrs. Emma A. Fox, 662 votes.

Recording secretary—Mrs. W. P. Coad, of Rapid City, S. D., 550 votes.

Corresponding secretary—Miss Louise B. Poppenheim, of South Carolina, 475 votes.

Treasurer—Mrs. Emma M. Van Vechten, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., 667 votes.

Auditor—Mrs. George H. Noyes, of Milwaukee, 642 votes.

Board of directors—Mrs. Anna D. West, of Somerville, Mass., holdover, 620 votes; Mrs. J. C. Terrill, of Texas, 620 votes; Mrs. W. W. Boyd, of Missouri, 601 votes; Mrs. Mary Vance Humphrey, of Junction City, Kan., 598 votes; Mrs. Lydia P. Williams, of Minneapolis, 596 votes; Mrs. Samuel H. Hays, of Idaho, 591 votes; Mrs. W. A. Nelden, of Salt Lake, 582 votes; Mrs. John M. Carter, of Maryland, 445 votes.

Total vote cast, 935. Number of delegates seated in convention, 1040. Number of delegates not voting, 105.

Other business included the adoption of the charter committee's report, thus empowering them to accept the charter which through the intercession of Mrs. Mary Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., and others was secured from Congress.

The report of the Louisiana Purchase states committee was taken from the table, and, after being amended to provide for the dedication of the memorial building by Oct. 17, 1904, instead of 1903, was referred back to the General Federation for final action, it first having been stipulated by vote that the memorial shall take the form of a hall of philanthropy at St. Louis, to cost \$50,000. The St. Louis fair commissioners have agreed to pay \$50,000 rental for the building during the exposition. For the endowment of the hall the sum of \$100,000 is to be set aside.

Mrs. Lockwood, of the District of Columbia, set the convention to applauding by announcing that the late Potter Palmer had bequeathed \$200,000 for the use of the General Federation. Thus the Louisiana memorial is amply provided for, financially.

It was also voted that for the next two years the Federation work to secure the furtherance of state legislation against the employment of child labor; that there should be a permanent Federation committee on forestry, to consist of the chairmen of the state forestry committees; a standing committee on civics for municipal improvement; and a committee of three to devise a better method of nominating Federation officers than is in vogue, this committee to report to the next biennial. It was moved to recommend to the board of directors the employing of a professional reader for announcement work at all future biennials.

During the meeting Mrs. Fox spoke of the great value of the CLUB WOMAN as official organ to the Federation, in carrying on its work, considering it indispensable to every club woman and urging everyone to subscribe, and she was heartily applauded. Mrs. Kendrick had already referred to the official organ in the same way in her corresponding secretary's report.

When the tellers reported the chair declared the election of Mrs. Denison to the presidency of the Federation. Mrs. Denison being summoned, the convention tendered her a fitting ovation. The whole assemblage stood, some delegates clapping their hands and others waving the Chautauqua salute. An exquisite basket of sweet peas was handed to the stage, and acknowledged by the newly-elected president. Mrs. Denison spoke briefly as follows:

In this City of the Angels you have placed upon me the royal robes that are the highest honor the Federation can bestow upon one of its members, and I can simply say that I thank you.

I do not know that I can outline any special policy for the new administration. Throughout the next two years I trust we shall come to even more fully realize that the head is useless without supporters—active hands and willing feet. It will be the purpose of the administration to strengthen the Federation in all points where added strength may be required. The needs are so different that we must treat our Federation much as we treat the contents of our darning basket—putting threads into the thin parts, wasting none on the thick. We must darn up the weak places all over the United States. If woman's entrance into the active work-a-day life of the world is an evolution, as it has been termed, then we must bring the world up to us, not descend to it. Every woman's club must be an energizing force, a center of radiating vitality; and to the world must we breathe the spirit of peace and good will."

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INDUSTRIAL Economics was the topic in the afternoon at Simpson Auditorium. Mrs. Florence Kelley presided, assisted by Mrs. Lovell White. Mrs. Frederic Nathan, president of the Consumers' League of New York, was announced by the speaker as "the noble woman who is at the head of an organization that is putting the brand of infamy on every sweat shop in New York." Mrs. Nathan addressed the convention on "Educating the Purchaser: How It Should Be Done." She spoke without notes, and her commanding presence and fine delivery won for her the closest attention as she gave a resume of the work of the Consumers' League.

"Child Labor in the South" brought forth an appeal from Mrs. A. O. Granger of Atlanta, Ga., that was remarkable. Intensely dramatic in parts, the pathetic story of what the cotton manufacturers have done to children of the Southern mountain districts left few dry eyes in the house. Her final appeal for aid to the women of New England and to the women of the West brought many in the audience to their feet in tumultuous applause.

The session closed with a fine paper on "Women as Employers and Employees in the House," by Mrs. Noble Prentiss of Kansas.

Immediately following the industrial session Mrs. Denison assumed the gavel, and memorial services for Mrs. Jennie June Croly were fittingly commemorated.

Mrs. Caroline M. Severance of Los Angeles, one of the few

remaining co-workers with Mrs. Croly, paid a touching tribute to her memory. She told of the early strenuous work required to keep the organization of club women together. Club life for women was then in its experimental stage and the founders of Sorosis were confronted with many obstacles that have long since ceased to exist. Mrs. Croly always had a word of welcome for struggling young women and her memory is cherished by her former co-workers as a precious heritage.

Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbur of New York, charter member of Sorosis, had promised to add her tribute to the memory of the departed vice-president, but she was ill and could not attend. The paper was read by Mrs. Warren Higley, a member of the New York delegation. Mrs. Wilbur was a life-long friend and companion of Mrs. Croly and she told some interesting bits of history from the pages of Mrs. Croly's life.

Mrs. Denison read a brief message of tribute to the memory of Mrs. Croly from the Seattle branch of Sorosis, which Mrs. Croly had adopted as her godchild, and a beautiful wreath of white carnations contributed by the Seattle Sorosis was hung among the floral decorations back of the altar.

Mrs. Rebekah Spring, the oldest club woman in the Federation, was unanimously elected to the position of honorary vice president rendered vacant by Mrs. Croly's death. Mrs. Spring is over 91 years of age, but has retained her faculties to a remarkable degree. She has always been an enthusiastic club woman and she traveled half way across the continent to be present at this session. When her election was announced she rose from the front row of seats and with the assistance of the members of the press climbed over a chair and to the rostrum with the agility of a woman of less than half her years. Standing by the president's desk she delivered a short address in tones that were audible in every part of the hall.

THE evening session was delightful. The convention hall was crowded and the floral decorations beautiful. Preceding the informal program of speeches, Mrs. Lucia E. Blount, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the results of the committee's labors, which were adopted without objection. The list included an expression of sympathy and condolence on the death of Mrs. Jennie C. Croly of New York, and of thanks and appreciation to the ladies of San Bernardino, Riverside and Long Beach for delightful floral greetings and entertainment extended to the delegates, to the local press, and to the club women of Los Angeles for all the courtesies the visitors enjoyed.

Mrs. Wheeler, of Wisconsin, presented a resolution of thanks to Mrs. Lowe and appreciation for her services, which was adopted by a standing vote.

Woman Suffrage Tracts.

A sample set of suffrage tracts (40 different kinds) sent post-paid for ten cents. These include arguments for equal suffrage by Clara Barton, Secretary of the Navy Long, Florence Nightingale-Senator Geo. F. Hoar, Frances Willard, Phillips Brooks, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Livermore, Whittier, Longfellow, Emerson, George William Curtis, Col. T. W. Higginson, Abraham Lincoln, and many others. Address

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Robert J. Burdette, the humorist, opened the program of short impromptu talks. He took as his text:

"Jack and Jill went up the hill
To draw a pail of water.
Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling after."

And as at Milwaukee, when he spoke eloquently from "Old woman, old woman, whither away?" he uttered solemn truths in so funny a way as to "bring the house down" over and over again.

Mrs. Hagan of Georgia, well known in the South for her clever darky stories, scored a hit with a perfectly rendered sketch, "Phyllis on Matrimony." She was followed by Prof. George Gunton of New York, whom Mrs. Lowe introduced as a man who came to be converted as a club woman.

"I never believed that women," said Prof. Gunton, "could manage a great convention as you have this one," and then went on to say many pleasant things about the club women, concluding with the prediction that before many years have passed women's clubs will have taken definite place in the civic and economic life of the country. He appealed to the women to establish a home for the Federation, which might in time become a great women's university.

Mrs. Coonley-Ward, of Chicago, spoke briefly on some lessons that may be drawn from the sixth biennial, and John E. Fox, Jr., of Kentucky, read a clever bit from his own book of mountain dialect stories. Hugh Saxon, of the Los Angeles "Express," entertained the audience with some clever anecdotes.

The last of the impromptu speeches was by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, of Amherst, (Mass.), who gave a brilliant and fluent talk on some of the salient features of the convention.

Following this informal program, Mrs. Lowe gave her last biennial address, the larger part of which follows:

Two years ago, in summing up my labors as president of this organization, I undertook to give you some idea of its growth in membership. As we closed the first decade of our organized efforts it seemed to me that the most impressive fact of our association was this gain in numerical strength. And tonight when we reflect upon the humble beginnings from which has developed this organization, numbering its hundreds of thousands of women, we find it somewhat difficult to realize the enormous proportions we have attained.

But, my friends, I am not so much concerned with telling you tonight how many we have gained in numbers in the past two years, as I am to tell you what these numbers have accomplished. For, after all, the salient and most hopeful feature of our organization lies not in our numerical strength, which has enabled us and will enable us, not only to think things, but do things, and do things not only to improve and uplift ourselves, but to render important service in the uplifting and betterment of humanity.

Four years ago we made a notable stride towards social service in appointing a committee to study the various conditions surrounding the wage earning woman and child. This committee was in no sense animated by the spirit of reformer or social doctor; it appreciated too keenly its lack of information. It, therefore, very wisely devoted its first effort to collecting the necessary data in the premises and distributing the same for the information of club women generally. In this way we gained some acquaintance with the conditions referred to and directed our efforts accordingly to their amelioration or cure.

Without entering into details, I will say that this work has been advanced along constructive lines, and by peaceful measures. We have not sought to stir up bitterness and strife between employers and employed, but rather to strengthen their mutual good faith and feeling. We have kept particularly in mind the teaching of those economists who are telling us of a new unit of production in labor; that men and women can actually produce more and better things when they are healthy, intelligent, cheerful, hopeful than when they are mere weary, worn out, listless, lifeless machines. The alert manufacturer today is figuring this new unit into his calculations and he is fast coming to realize that the thousands he may invest in making more tolerable and happy the lives of his employes come back to him in very tangible form and in ever increasing ratio.

One important effort of this committee has been directed to

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the end that working women may more generally understand in the light of the failures as well as the successes of working men, the splendid and increasing gains to be obtained from intelligent organization. We found the wage earning woman poorly adjusted to her environment, with the demands of life pressing so heavily upon her as to leave little or no time to discuss ways and means to better things. Brought into sharp competition with organized men, and made sensibly to feel that she was an unwelcome intruder in the economic field, she has offered so far only a feeble resistance to the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. We must believe, after hearing the report of Mrs. Florence Kelly, the able chairman of this committee, that we have largely realized on our efforts in this direction, and that the organization of laboring women is already well under way and promising success.

This may also be said of that other work, no less important—the emancipation of children from overwork and grinding tyranny during their early and formative years.

When you are asked, as many of us are, what good can come out of our clubs and club work, we need no better and more effective answer than to point to these gratifying achievements.

Another suggestion I will give is that working girls' clubs might be visited by club women and information given them as to the laws governing their protection. As it stands, the girl is now obliged to appeal to the inspector for information and he is not always a disinterested informant.

The work of the educational committee also claims our attention, and its efficient chairman, Miss Sabib, has given us reason to rejoice in the belief that club women are still going forward in the crusade for better schools and enlarged privileges for women in all fields of education. There is scarcely a state that does not blossom under the disinterested and systematic efforts of club women for the advancement of educational work.

Our work in still another direction is illustrated by the successful labor of our valuable chairman of the art committee, Mrs. Brockway. This committee has endeavored to give impetus and direction among club women to the "arts and crafts" movement which is quietly but rapidly spreading throughout the country. From these efforts may be generated a current of aestheticism whose vibrations will be felt, not only in our life, but may in some degree

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aid along this line the efforts and developments of those who come after us.

We are thus strengthening the influence of such men as Ruskin and Morris, and it is difficult to calculate this influence when we follow the same practical lines from which was evolved a system of household art which even in the life of those great teachers brought to light that understanding of domestic art which converted all that was ugly and commonplace into the beautiful and useful.

With the resume of our efforts and their results I propose to generalize a little about ourselves and to emphasize the side of work that is ordinarily styled "influence."

And how do we find ourselves at the present moment? We find ourselves members of an organization whose proportions are so vast and comprehensive that we may well ask ourselves the question, what are we going to do with it and what is it going to do with us? For any thinking on the subject we must allow for reaction as well as action. Our relation to the organization must be one of reciprocity; we draw from it just in proportion as we give to it.

It is well to take the same attitude to ourselves as that taken by some people outside the organization. Severe may be the criticism, but from the viewpoint of the critic new vistas open up to us which would otherwise remain forever closed.

We hear on the inside that the organization is "unwieldy; that

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"it is best for the interests of all" that its proportions be diminished. While such a demand should not be disregarded, for the very life of our movement depends upon the free expression of its various members, we must also bear in mind that we should strive for unity along with individual expression.

We cannot form any adequate conception of the vast changes that will be brought about, as women become more and more self-conscious. I use the term in its deep sense and mean that as women become more and more conscious of their powers and of the possibilities of their souls, they will inevitably demand wider fields for their activities, and that with the wider play of their activities will come increased responsibilities.

The glory of motherhood will receive a new luster by the recognition of what motherhood means to civilization. Even a superficial glance at the development of society shows that woman by virtue of her maternity has been the conservator of the human race. Ever hedged in as she has been, as a rule, she has been and is a constructive agent.

As her experience of life becomes more extended, she will continue to be a constructive agent, but no longer in the restrictive sense. With unerring vision she will see that her obligations, as mother, are without limit. In order that her children may have the best possible surroundings, physically, mentally and morally, she will begin to understand that it is her business to help and better every condition to which her children may be exposed. As she comprehends more and more the need of her own children, she also comprehends the needs of other people's children. With the income of understanding and unselfish love, she will, little by little, come to the consciousness of universal motherhood—the motherhood that suffers, endures and fulfills in a large and grand fashion.

Vast numbers of women realize the necessity for some sort of training in the home for their children. They believe that right must triumph in the end; that rectitude and exactitude are splendid weapons with which to equip them. But comparatively few women have any conception of the needs of life, beyond the shelter of the four walls in which they live. The burning questions of the hour, outside the circle of domestic ones, seem to them so occult that it would be useless even to make the effort to understand them. They do not even surmise that the great movements of life, which are dubbed politics or economics, frequently bear heavily and painfully upon the well being of their own little nests.

Another class of women, if such questions present themselves at all, assume, with a confidence that is fairly righteous, that God, nature and public opinion have closed the doors of such questions against them, and that something worse than the fate of Bluebeard's wives await them if they be curious.

On the other hand is a growing number of women who are not only scanning the horizon of life but are studying with passionate zeal the actual conditions of a work-a-day world. They try to infuse the light of today in the world of today, realizing that every era has its own needs and characteristics, and that the influences which reach out from the old into the new era should be moulded and shaped by the spirit of the existing age and be fitted into the new order.

There is no surer way of building for those who come after us than to do the best we can here and now.

The world needs strength and courage and wisdom to help and feed. When we, as women, bring these to man we shall lift the world, indeed.

Before adjournment the president-elect was introduced by Mrs. Lowe, and she, in turn, introduced the incoming officers and board of directors of the Federation, with the statement, "These are our jewels."

AUTHORS' AGENCY

ELEVENTH YEAR. Candid, suggestive Criticism, literary and technical Revision, practical Advice, Disposal; MSS. of all kinds, prose and verse. "Such services may make the difference between success and failure, and turn the scale in favor of acceptance" (from editorial notice).

References: — Noah Brooks, Mrs. Deland, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Moulton, Mary E. Wilkins, Helen M. Winslow and others. Send stamp for BOOKLET to

WILLIAM A. DRESSER, Director,
Dept. C, 52 Atherton St.,
Egleston Square, BOSTON, MASS.

Mention the CLUB WOMAN.

Mrs. Lowe announced the appointment of Mmes. Hamlin of Minnesota, Pennybacker of Texas, and Buchwalter of Ohio as a committee on an election by-law.

The session closed with the singing of "America" by the audience.

On Friday there was a delightful trip to Pasadena where the delegates were the guests of resident club women. No formal program had been arranged, the idea of the entertainers being that the visitors had endured enough formality and would enjoy relaxation from the strain.

Entertainment similar to that afforded at Long Beach was provided. Carriages, tallyhos and private vehicles being at hand to convey the guests to all points of interest in and about Pasadena.

Officers of the Federation and officers-elect, together with presidents of various State Federations, were driven to Pasadena in tallyhos, while the great majority of delegates took the cars and were met by conveyances in the Crown of the Valley. The town was turned over to the women.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette and many prominent society women of Pasadena kept open house, providing places of rest for the guests.

And so closed the sixth biennial—a delightful and valuable meeting, worthy successor to the notable ones preceding it in the history of the Federation. And best of all it left the club women of North, South, East and West welded in a more harmonious union than ever.

One of the Los Angeles papers said editorially: "The gathering has been in all respects successful. Nothing has occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion. Tolerance for one another's opinions has been conspicuous in policy and practice among the delegates, and radical differences have been adjusted by wise concessions. The subjects discussed have been, for the most part of vital and practical importance and these subjects have been lucidly and entertainingly treated. The discussions were on a high plane. The women of the convention had something to say, and they have given utterance to their views in a spirit of candor with force and convincing earnestness. Such concentration of purpose, such unity of endeavor, such intellectual apprehension of existing conditions and the needs of the time in which we live, cannot fail to bring forth good results; to make for advancement; to better the condition of women; to benefit the human race.

"The themes of discussion have not been those of ancient history. The Schleswig-Holstein question has not even been broached in the convention. Without exception 'live' topics have been treated. And these things have been treated not in a dilettante, over-sentimental, or visionary way, but with surprising directness, earnestness, force, breadth and even brilliancy. The women of the convention have demonstrated that they are possessed of sound common sense, of discriminating judgment—of intellectuality, in short, which makes the mere question of sex irrelevant."

The value of the CLUB WOMAN is demonstrated every week through personal letters received at this office. Our readers will be especially interested in the following: "In April, 1901, the CLUB WOMAN contained a letter speaking of the mountaineers of Kentucky. In July Mr. Williams and I visited Huidman, forty-five miles' ride into the mountains from the terminus of the railroad. In November was sent a library of 250 volumes to the teachers of Knott county. In February, 1902, we entertained Misses Pettit and Stone, the settlement workers in the mountains, and on February 21 brought them before the Cantabrigia Club with their story.

MISS ROSILLA BUTLER

Will be pleased to receive the patronage of resident or visiting club women. FINEST HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURE PARLORS IN NEW ENGLAND, 131 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

Chautauqua Programs for Women's Clubs.

There is an increasing demand for brief, varied and practical courses of study and programs of work for Literary Clubs. To meet the necessities of such clubs, Chautauqua offers the following plans:

The Study of Current Events.

The Chautauquan gives a comparatively brief, but comprehensive survey of the important topics of the day. It also publishes a series of studies upon some one topic which is uppermost in the public mind, and of special help to club members with system and concentration in their habits of reading. This year offers a study of

Saxon and Slav.

a comparative analysis of the life, letters and civilization of the two great nations most deeply concerned in the affairs of the far East, and in problems affecting the vast populations of Europe and Asia.

To those wishing to specialize further, is offered the study of

England and Russia.

the regular C. L. S. C. course for 1902-03.

Chautauqua offers other special courses on

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 - (d) A Reading Journey through England.
3. English History, three courses.

Plans of travel, lessons, suggestions, questions, recommended books. The Chautauquan provides each month also, programs on Current Events, Travel Club, and other programs. Members of Clubs are invited to correspond with Chautauqua Offices, (Dept. E.) Chautauqua, N. Y.

Through our introduction and encouragement of their coming to Massachusetts with their mountain story they earned \$1000, and today the school of manual training and home settlement work is paid for, and next month they begin their work at Huidman. The interesting point to you is that the CLUB WOMAN was the means of bringing the subject to our notice, and I thank you for it.—Mrs. Rufus P. Williams, Chairman Philanthropy Section, Cantabrigia Club, Massachusetts."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BY invitation of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club, the State Federation will hold the adjourned session of its tenth annual meeting in the Congregational Church, Wellesley, on Thursday, June 12, 1902, at 10 A. M.

The whole day will be devoted to the business of the Federation. This will include the year's work, as given in the reports of the clerk, corresponding secretary, treasurer, and the chairman of the standing committees of the Federation, the state secretary for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, reports of the biennial and the address of the president.

The report of the nominating committee will be followed by the annual election of officers, who will be presented at the close of the afternoon session.

Word comes of a new club—new to us, rather, for it was the first in Alaska, the Woman's Club, of Sitka, formed in November, 1899, with Mrs. W. L. Distin for president. Shakespeare's comedies and tragedies were studied during the first two years as thoroughly as their reference books, etc., would allow. "Henry VIII." has just been finished and next year they want a new course of reading for the historical plays. Can any suggest a way by which they may have use of a traveling library? There is no library in Sitka and the twenty-five members would greatly appreciate any help from more fortunate club sisters. The president is Mrs. Mary Fay Pendleton, of the Marine Barracks, Naval Station, Sitka.

MICHIGAN.

PROGRESSIVE and favored beyond many women's clubs, that of Muskegon rejoices in the prospect of a new clubhouse before the meeting of the State Federation to be held in their city next fall. Mrs. Francis Smith, one of the earliest members of the club, recently gave \$8000 for a building which might signify her appreciation of what the Woman's Club has been to her. The gift was a surprise to all but one or two members, and the even tenor of a business session was turned into an occasion of great rejoicing.

ing. The women were touched as they never had been before in all the years of the history of the club, and tears mingled with smiles in a delirium of joy and applause. The Muskegon Woman's Club has been one of the city's institutions for nearly twelve years. Since its organization the club has maintained a steady growth until now it has a total membership of 129, of which 119 are active in the work of the club. Its programs of study have long been among the best, and its members have strongly and wisely influenced public sentiment in behalf of manual training in the city schools and other beneficial enterprises. To hear from the Muskegon Woman's Club is always to hear something bright and suggestive in club work. The following report of a recent afternoon shows how this club keeps in touch with progress.

The committee on forestry had the exercises in charge and engaged Prof. C. D. McLouth, of the Muskegon High School, to speak on the subject, "The Local Flora and its Adaptations for Transplanting," on which he is an enthusiast. He exhibited 200 mounted specimens from the country around Muskegon to illustrate his talk and surprised many by stating that Muskegon county has 1400 different varieties of Michigan flora, and twenty kinds of ferns. He mentioned separately those things which respond most quickly to cultivation and urged the planting of willows in the home grounds as a means of interesting children in the beauties of nature. A carefully prepared syllabus of Prof. McLouth's talk was furnished each member for future reference. A few of its most suggestive points are quoted: "Classes of plants in relation to human influences in the environment. Essentials of a plant species desirable for cultivation. Magnitude of the flora of Muskegon county. Some notable groups and species. Some wild plants are highly adaptable. Most Muskegon homes are built on high, coarse and sterile sand. To prepare and plant on such ground necessitates much labor and expense in order to maintain the needed conditions of moisture, soil and shade. An experimental lot, where promising plants could be tried and perhaps become adjusted to the new conditions before final transplanting. The ideal place for all native plants is in their own natural haunts." Great interest was manifest in this theme and its suggested possibilities, and no doubt the near future will see many Muskegon home grounds beautified with thriving specimens of native flora.

Grand Rapids is another club center where interesting things are always happening. The Ladies' Literary Club has recently received a gift of \$500 for the Henry Memorial Fund, founded by Miss Belle Putnam some years ago in memory of Miss Henry, a teacher most devoted to children, especially those of poor parents. It has long been the custom of the L. L. C. to receive a collection of pennies dropped in a box at the door of the clubroom. The fund has grown until it now amounts to \$1034, the interest on which is annually expended for shoes and clothing for destitute school children.

Dramatic talent of exceptional ability exists in the Ladies' Literary Club of Grand Rapids, and the presentation of "Antigone," with costumes and chorus, March 29, was most enthusiastically received. The handsome home owned by this club, the first of its kind in Michigan, has recently been enlarged, redecorated and refurnished at an expense of \$6500, and is now a model of beauty and hospitality. Miss Ellen Morrison, long an earnest pro-

moter of the work of the L. L. C., is its presentable and popular president. An instructive and entertaining lecture on "Athens," illustrated by stereopticon, recently given by Professor Benjamin D'Ooge, of the Ypsilanti normal school, delighted a large audience. These are but a few of the many ways in which this fine club-house ministers to culture.

The Grand Rapids City Federation has opened its doors to welcome to its membership the Belding Woman's Club and the Ada Literary Club, two sister organizations in adjoining towns, an impressive illustration of the way in which the federation idea extends the spirit of helpfulness and comradeship.

The Charlotte Woman's Club took the initiative in organizing a county federation in April. From many quarters come echoes of co-operative endeavors for bettering home environment, village improvement or for the protection of Michigan forests.

The section of the State Federation education committee, of which Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo is the chairman, has issued a valuable leaflet entitled "Studies in House-keeping," together with a list of reference books which cannot fail to stimulate the study of household economics in the federated clubs. The subjects chosen are practical and interesting, and the general reading of the books recommended by club women would do much to dispel ignorance concerning many important matters. The activity and interest of Michigan club women in these practical affairs is truly phenomenal. The inspiration diffused by federation is already yielding abundant and worthy fruit.

Another noteworthy observance of "Reciprocity Day" is reported from Hillsdale, the Woman's Club entertaining the other clubs of the city with a program of music and an address by Mrs. Belle M. Perry, president of the State Federation. The members of the club had learned Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and it was sung with touching fervor. After some suggestive thoughts on city federation and its possibilities, Mrs. Perry read a thoughtful and stimulating paper on "The Talking Meeting," which she warmly endorsed as in many ways more helpful and inspiring than when the program is confined to written papers.

I. T. J.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE fifth annual meeting of the Mississippi Federation was held April 30 and May 1 at Okolona, and was a great success.

At the opening session there were addresses from the mayor and from the presidents of the four entertaining clubs. The president's address closed the meeting. In the afternoon there were reports from committees and club delegates and a delightful reception at Mrs. R. W. Chandler's, given by the Lauier and Twentieth Century Clubs. The same evening there was a fine musicale at the home of Mrs. Ada Gilliam.

The second day brought reports and club papers from eighteen clubs, and other business, with election of new officers, filled up the afternoon until 5 o'clock, when a carriage drive was enjoyed around the city.

In the evening a farewell reception by the Book and Fortnightly Clubs at Mrs. J. N. Dulaney's rounded out a thoroughly enjoyable meeting.

During the last day Mrs. Lily Wilkinson Thompson, of Crystal Springs, delivered a fine address on "What's Worth While in Club Work," which we regret not having space to print in full. In the course of her talk she said:

I am very glad that our president, in her address on yesterday, mentioned the subject of the regulation of child labor by law, a question which, since the springing up of numerous cotton mills in our state, confronts us as a serious one, appealing to the hearts of Mississippi womanhood. I wish to add my plea to hers, that the woman's clubs will take this question up and study the conditions which it involves. Let them look into the laws of other states which have already dealt with the evil, that they may be better enabled to cope with the question in our own state. And I hope and urge that no woman's club in this Federation will rest content until the Legislature of Mississippi places the ban of the law against a condition which permits babes of eight and ten years, and tender girls of twelve and fourteen, to wear their lives away, standing at looms from daylight until dark in the lint-beclouded atmosphere of cotton mills.

The officers of the Mississippi Federation are: President, Mrs. Josie Frazee Cappleman, Okolona; corresponding secretary, Mrs. W. B. Rhodes, Natchez; recording secretary, Mrs. R. A. Johnson, Oxford; treasurer, Mrs. C. H. Clifton, Tupelo; auditor, Mrs. Janie L. Klein, Vicksburg.

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BOOKS.



THE Hound of the Baskervilles," which brings Sherlock Holmes on the stage once more, is the book which all are praising just now—especially those who enjoy detective stories. So perfect is the construction that even when the reader arrives at the end, it is difficult to look back and find any element or incident that is unnecessary or misapplied. The tale is improbable, of course, and Sherlock Holmes is, as of yore, preternaturally gifted but all the same it is impossible to escape from the story when once you have taken the book up. As a detective story, it has no equal in modern fiction. And who does not like to sit down on a rainy day before an open fireplace with a blazing fire with a first-class detective story for company?

New York. McClure, Phillips & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"The Desert and the Sown" is the best of Mary Halleck Foote's stories, and that is saying much. The scene is laid partly in the East and partly in the West. We are first introduced to a pair of lovers whose marriage is soon to take place, but whose affairs are delayed by a hunting expedition to which the prospective bridegroom is committed. This young gentleman is of a slightly morbid turn of mind, and before he plunges into the wilds he tells his sweetheart something of his family history. From this point on the tale grows more complicated, and everywhere shows thoughtful and painstaking work, which strikes deep into the roots of life, unflinchingly showing what lies beneath the surface—bold in conception, fearless in execution, never indelicate, characterized by stern repression of all unessentials, notably strong. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"In the Country God Forgot," by Frances Charles, is a strong, original, virile story of Arizona and its life—an American novel which appeals to East and West alike, a story brimful of human nature. The hate of a rich old Arizonian for his only son, the joy of young love, the happy innocence of childhood, remorse, tender pathos and subtle humor, combine to produce a most unusual and engrossing book; rugged in its strength, clever in its bits of philosophy, bright in its conversations and dramatic in its scenes. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"The Gate of the Kiss," by John W. Harding, is a romance of the days of Hezekiah and is a notable contribution to the literature of scriptural times. The author has a profound knowledge of the times of which he writes. His descriptions compel attention and captivate by their splendor and force. It is a novel of great power and beauty, rich in imagery and exquisite in setting, and people who like stories of biblical times are sure to find this a fascinating book. Boston, Lothrop Publishing Co. Price, \$1.50.

"Lady Paramount," Henry Harland's last book, is already one of the best selling novels of the summer and is in many respects the best of this novelist's work. The book is one of those perfect idyls which are things of pure beauty and joy; a love story charming in its love passages, delightful in its descriptions, humorous, playful, breezy and romantic from beginning to end. So daintily artistic a piece of writing is seldom seen. The lady in question is the sovereign of the little Italian island of Sampaolo and the romance enacted there is most fascinatingly told. Whatever you leave undone don't neglect "Lady Paramount." New York. John Lane. Price, \$1.50.

"Democracy and Social Ethics" is a book which every club woman should read, not for the subject alone, but because it is by Jane Addams. Here Miss Addams has put into book form a course of university extension lectures, and her whole treatment of the subject is sane, common sense and commendable. Nearness, intimacy, democracy in its broadest conception, are the factors which are of the greatest help in solving the problem of the application of charitable effort, and it is along this highway that Miss Addams has traveled. New York. Macmillan Co. Price, \$1.25.

"In the Days of Giants," by Abbie Farwell Brown, is pronounced by our juvenile reader, "the best of them all." The book is a series of old Norse tales of the gods, giants and dwarfs of Norse mythology. Thor and his Hammer, Loki and his Mischief, Balder, and the great Odin, are clothed with fresh attractiveness by the lively fancy and unflinching humor with which Miss Brown invests her tales of them. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.25.

"Mrs. Seely's Cook Book" is a large and elaborate manual of information for the housekeeper. The management of a fine establishment is set forth, and the rights and duties of the force of domestic servants are described minutely. The recipes are clearly put, and among them are many of the "good things" that seldom appear anywhere but on the tables of the very well to do. There is a full index, and here one finds not only a list of all the eatables, hearty and dainty, but also china-mending, blankets, washing, window glass, making opaque, and many other useful things. Some excellent advice is given under the head of "Don'ts for employers." The book has many illustrations. New York. Macmillan Co. Price, \$2.

"None but the Brave," by Hamblen Sears, is a thorough American novel, always interesting, and of a quality that holds the reader's enthusiasm to the end. The scene is mainly the territory on the east side of the Hudson river between Tarrytown and Croton Point, the time during the latter part of the American Revolution. The hero, a young American officer who is unquestionably brave, and the heroine, a Tory from New York who is decidedly fair, take directly opposite views of the existing situation. As a natural result of frequent argument they fall in love and the complications that follow are most thrilling and romantic. It is a charming, original and picturesquely told story. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"The Assassins," by N. M. Meakin, is a romance of the Crusades. Plot and counterplot, torture chambers, engines of war, castles and walled towns all cluster around the figures of the Old Man of the Mountain, his houris, and his emissaries of death; yet the old devices have been vested with new interest, and, despite the book's sensational character, it is "literature," and that is more than can be said of many of the new books. "The Assassins" is well worth reading. New York. Henry Holt & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"The Claybornes," by William Sage, is a swift and stirring novel of the civil war. It begins at Richmond, includes the siege of Vicksburg, and ends at Appomattox, and portrays among its characters, Lincoln, Grant and Sherman. It is the story of two brothers of an old and honorable Virginia family who take opposite sides in the war. Both distinguish themselves for soldierly qualities, and once they meet in hand-to-hand conflict on the field of battle. But love plays a part in the story as well as war, and in this fact lies the main interest of the book, which is one of the best of the recent civil war group. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price, \$1.50.

A TRIP TO MOUNT HOWE.

By Annie Joslyn Phelps, Barre, Vt.



IN ALL ages of the world, man has been a lover of mountains. Not many years ago, Prof. Lowe the foremost man in Southern California (whose boyhood was passed among our own New England mountains) conceived the idea, and put it in action, that by the use of modern electrical appliances, the summit of the highest peaks of the Sierra Madre could be reached. And as a result, the Mt. Lowe railway stands today.

This perhaps would be called his crowning achievement, but aside from this we are indebted to him for the invention of manufacturing artificial ice, for the invention of water gas for illumination, for the demonstration how fruit and meats could be preserved fresh and transported to any distance, and many other useful services in the arts and sciences, which in every case seemed to have the good of humanity at heart. No tourist to Pasadena would think his visit complete without a trip to the mountain. For here stands this proud monarch of the Sierra Madre (6000 feet above the sea) its three crests clearly outlined against the sky, overlooking the city and valley below.

Properly speaking, the route starts from Altadena, four miles north of Pasadena. This place is easily and quickly reached on the trolleys. We were favored with one of the most beautiful days of the season, cold, but clear. On reaching Altadena the electricians take us over the high Mesa, up Rubio Canyon, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, straight to the mountain wall, leaving us at the foot of the great Cable Incline. This is said to be the greatest mountain railway enterprise in existence. This incline extends 3000 feet in length, and makes a direct ascent of about 1400 feet. Its heaviest grade has a rise of 62 feet to 100 feet, and its lightest to 48 feet, which gives you an idea of its steepness. The cars are attached to an endless cable and are so arranged that in ascending and descending, they pass each other exactly midway on the incline. It is also so arranged that it keeps its passengers on a level, regardless of the steep grade. They are called the White Chariots. The material used in many of the steepest places had to be carried on the shoulders of men, as it was impossible for the burros to reach these places in safety.

Now this takes us to the summit of Echo mountain. Here is one of the best equipped mountain hotels in the world. Also the Lowe observatory and the great World's Fair searchlight. Until this searchlight was established here its powers could not be brought out, on account of its location being so near the level of the surrounding country. But here its rays can be seen 150 miles on the ocean, the most distant mountain peaks made visible, a newspaper read at a distance of thirty-five miles. This great searchlight has since been removed to Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

From the Echo Mountain House we again take the electric over one of the most picturesque routes climbing up the side of the mountain in graceful curves, through majestic forests, winding in and out, and at one point looking up and down can see the track in nine different places. The most wonderful feature is a circular bridge, built on the solid granite. The originator of this road had in a true sense an artistic eye, for instead of marring the landscape, as man usually does when he interferes with nature, it adds to the beauty of the scenery, it being considered not only a road of easy grades, but the most scenic railroad route in the world. Listen to Stoddard's description:

"Once safe out of the cable car we smile and think the worst over. It is true we see waiting another innocent-looking electric

car, by which we are still to go higher. This confidence is quickly shattered. I doubt if there is anything in the world more hair lifting than the road over which that car conveys its startled occupants. Its very simplicity makes it the more horrifying, for since the vehicle is light no massive supports are deemed essential, and, as the car is open, the passengers seem to be traveling in a flying machine. I never realized what it was to be a bird till I was lightly swung around a curve, beneath which yawned a precipice 2500 feet in depth, or crossed by a chasm a bridge which looked in the distance like a thread of gossamer, or saw that I was riding on a scaffolding built out from the mountain into space. For five appalling miles of alternating happiness and horror, ecstasy and dread, we twisted round the well nigh perpendicular cliffs, until at last, the agony over, we walked into the Alpine Tavern and requested some restorative nerve food.

"One marvels not only that this road was built, but that it wasn't necessary to go to a lunatic asylum for the first passenger."

It has been estimated that more granite has rolled down the canyons in building this road than it takes to construct a city the size of Pasadena.

The Alpine Tavern is within 1000 feet of the highest point. It is of an old design, made up of a combination of blocks of granite, and Oregon pine, finished in the natural wood—nestled down among immense oaks and lofty pines. Imagine our disappointment on reaching this height to find that the forest about us completely obstructs the view of the country below. To compensate for this, thirty miles of roadway radiate to different points of interest or a saddle animal will take you over a bridle road to the very tiptop.

Don't let your courage fail you, on finding yourself almost at the very start, in just a bridle path in place of the nice road you had been promised, but from this time on remember that stories are the only thing in California that need no irrigating to make them grow.

There were four ladies and one gentleman, aside from the guide (who was a funny old fellow) in our party. Some had horses and some species of a donkey. They bore the fanciful names of Darling, Stockings, had been ridden by "royal blood and warriors bold." One of the ladies rather insisted on a side saddle—the guide among other things told her "they had gone out of style" and I imagine she was very glad of the change of style for that once, at least.

The whole journey, although frightful, was enchanting. On one side the mountain towers high above you, on the other, thousands of feet below, looking down into immeasurable canyons, covered with dense forests and undergrowth. At intervals we catch a sight of the ocean and the valley below. It was impossible for some to bridge with the eye those deep, dark chasms, and look into the far distance, and, after the strong determination to go had to ride more or less of the way with their eyes shut.

The view from the top is beyond description. Almost directly underneath is the city of Pasadena, beyond the "City of the Angels" and the valley of San Gabriel (the guide called it the paradise of the world) and still farther on, the Pacific, containing some of the most beautiful islands known. With one sweeping glance, a panorama of the ocean, islands, cities and cultivated valleys, passes before you. At this height the ocean takes on a golden hue and every tint and shade from nature's paint box greets your eye.

The guide signals us to go—lifts us very carefully on our faithful animals, and in a brief space of time, with a sigh of relief, we step on terra firma once more. We take one more ride in the flying machine, hear the cannon fired at the Echo Mountain house, a dash in the White Chariot, and soon we find ourselves safely housed in the comfortable hotel we left in the morning.

"WHERE ARE YOU GOING, MY PRETTY MAID?"

Delegates are returning from California enthusiastic over the beauties of that garden land and the sterner grandeur of the Rocky Mountain regions; but we who are dwellers in New England can yield the palm to no locality in America. Picturesque New England! Nowhere are there more lovely villages, more delightful driveways, more picturesque streams and meadows, no more beautiful mountains. Men and women in all parts of this great country feel a tug at their heartstrings whenever they hear the magic words "New England." This was their birthplace, the scene of childhood's happy hours, mayhap the spot where they married and went forth to conquer in a new country. It is the love of home which draws them back here year after year.

Or, perhaps it is for its associations that the rugged East is valued. Shakespeare did not live in New England, but Whittier and Hannah Dustin and Horace Greeley did; and so did Rebecca Nurse and Longfellow and Hawthorne and Emerson and Franklin Pierce. "The shot heard round the world" was fired here; and the musket shots of the Minute Men took up the echoes of the Indian war-whoops in the Connecticut valley years before, just as they in turn had caught up the echoes of the Pilgrims' hymn at Plymouth in the morning of the nation's life—and all these things made history. And today, many is the historic structure which form the links between us and the glorious past. And many are the pilgrims who flock hither every summer. American history can furnish no more interesting nor more plentiful relics than can be found right here. And so, in planning your summer, I would invite you all to come to New England.

It matters not whether you want the mountains or the sea, we have them all, and in quality not to be excelled, even in Europe.

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As patriotic women we owe it to ourselves and to our children to know the places that made American history, and to study and love the famous Green Mountains and their grander but no more beautiful brothers, the White Mountains of New Hampshire.

And the sea! Who can do justice to it in mere words? Come to any of the points between Boston and Nova Scotia. Here are the changing moods of Nature worthy at one moment the rugged description of a Kipling, and at the next the tender and spiritual treatment of a Celia Thaxter. It is a beautiful, romantic stretch of coast line, this nearer section of New England's seashore. Wealth and refinement have pre-empted it in spots, but men are not living today who will see it aught than a great, free pleasure-ground for all who care to come. Here blow the cool, invigorating bronzing breezes from the great Arctic current sweeping down through the Gulf of Maine; here glide the white-winged pleasure fleets of a prosperous, sea-loving nation; here stately coasting vessels come and go, bearing their varied contributions to the marts of America; and here, upon favoring slants of wind, slip in and out the "captains courageous" of picturesque Gloucester.

The quaintness of surf-bound Marblehead, the rugged loveliness of Cape Ann, the singing sands of Manchester, the long and friendly stretches of white beach at Hampton, Rye, York and Old Orchard—all these blend harmoniously one with the other and join, with the poetic Isles of Shoals, in a cordial welcome to the brain-weary and the invalid.

Along here may be found every summer an increasing number of club women. Take a run down the North Shore any day in July or August, and you may call on club women from Texas, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York, Omaha, even San Francisco, for most Westerners have what may be called the "Eastern habit," and manage to come to New England every summer for a change of air and scene. Thereby they show their good sense—doubtless another inheritance, along with their love for nature, from old New England.

As many more of our club sisters may be found in the mountain regions of New Hampshire and Vermont, or in the famed Berkshires. Who has not been uplifted by the very mention of majestic Washington, from whose Ararat-like summit the eye looks forth upon a seeming ocean of gigantic, mist-wreathed billows; of wind-swept Lafayette, with its entrancing vista of interval, loch and canon; of rugged, stern Chocorua, veiled about with the mysticism of Indian tradition; of Ossipee, Owl's Head, Belknap and Sunapee, laved by the silvery ripples of lakes that laugh and lure; of Mansfield and Pisgah, where a paradise of earthly beauty bursts upon the view; and of those other altitudinous vantage points whose panoramas are set in minor tones—Monadnock, Wachusett, Holyoke and Crotchet? In those sturdy old hills of New England, lovers of the grand and terrible in Nature can revel in aspects and adventures second only to those furnished by the Rockies or the Sierras, whilst those whose outdoor cravings are for the milder and less rugged type of upland scenery may achieve their desire with equal ease.

There are others to whom no region appeals so strongly as the "lake country." All over New England are scattered the most enchanting lakes, from the tiny sheets known as ponds and not distinguished by any name up to the far-famed Winnepesaukee, Memphremagog and Champlain. The "lake country" of England is embalmed in the literature of the age, but the "lake country" of New England is all New England itself. Massachusetts and Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire, each vies with the other in a friendly rivalry to add to the sum total of the world's happiness in respect to this form of human enjoyment—for, after all, what is more conducive to rest of body and peace of mind than a quiet vacation upon the shores of some retired lake? Of these "gems of first water," the first that naturally comes to mind is Winnepesaukee, the largest and in many respects the grandest.



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Then will follow that glorious Vermont Canadian possession, Lake Memphremagog, with its majestic hill-sentinels and crystal depths; Willoughby and Massawippi, its near neighbors of smiling mien; Sunapee, the dark-eyed "granite-throned queen"; Echo Lake and Profile Lake, hidden amid the jealous mountains of northern New Hampshire; Newfound and Squam, with their milder charms; and Dublin and Spofford, in the smiling southwestern country—each with its own peculiar characteristics, and all with their hosts of ardent lovers. Surely such a scenic feast has never been set before the eye of man within such comparatively circumscribed limits of space.

But, again, our rivers vie with the lakes and are fully as beautiful in their own way; and they beautify many more miles of country with their sinuous grace. Even the most barren and unlovely of our Eastern domains are toned and softened by the touch of some noble river or laughing stream. To some their names will bring up thoughts or memories that are as incense to the soul of the sportsman; to more they will suggest pleasing visions of boating, canoeing and the short but delicious life of the summer idler. To everyone they will conjure up sweet vistas of limpid waters and foaming falls, of dancing shadows cast by leafy groves or verdant banks, of far-off slumbering hills whose forests gave the river birth, and of fair farms and busy hamlets to which its never-failing waters minister. The rollicking Wildcat and Ammonoosuc, tumbling riotously through the mountain fastnesses of the north, sing the same joyous refrain that is echoed back in sober murmurs by the sea-kissed Kennebec in Maine and the poetic Nashua in southwest New Hampshire. The happy chorus is caught up by the lordly Connecticut and the majestic Merrimack, to be in turn repeated by the Contoocook, the Winnepesaukee, the Pemigewasset, the Ashuelot, and even the far-away Magog,

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hurrying to the noble St. Lawrence to tell what wondrous scenes of beauty are to be found in northern Vermont.

And so there is no part of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont or Massachusetts but is well worth the summer tourist's while. And the farther north it is the better, unless you choose what is locally known here as the North Shore between Boston and Gloucester. There are so many of these beautiful spots that I cannot choose which to advise. But the healthfulness of New England is synonymous with the name of our mountains, and in these halcyon days of modern transportation facilities, excursion rates and unexcelled hotel accommodations, travel to and life among them is the consummation of luxurious comfort and perpetual pleasure. Nowadays hundreds of people who formerly looked upon a vacation visit to the hills as an inspiration far too suggestive of time and expense to be ever more than a pleasant, unrealizable day-dream, are awakening to the fact that the mountains are by no means a special reservation for the wealthy and exclusive whose leisure, like their resources, is unlimited.

So, where are you going, my pretty, or brilliant, or charming club woman, for the coming summer, where you may find rest and peace and beauty? Come East; come here. Where? To what particular spot? I cannot choose for you; but by sending to the General Passenger Department of the Boston & Maine Railroad, in Boston (North Union Station), you can find the whole list with full details as to how to reach all parts of the region, with hotel and railway rates; everything practical, in short, that you want to know. Some of their publications have the finest half-tones I have ever seen, and are ornaments to any library table. I believe there is a charge for postage, something like 6 cents apiece for these lovely brochures, but they are worth it, even if you don't come. But you will come, or I am mistaken. And all New England, rugged mountain and hill, flowing river, mirrored lake, ebbing and flowing seashore will welcome you. Come East; Come East.

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